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with the progress of modern
science, the discovery of
the cause of eye trouble
should be a relief. But
suffering eyes will not
wait until the cause is
known. They will wait
until the cause is known.
We can fit you with glasses
that will improve your sight
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25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

March 13, 1920, Temperature 59

Rainfall 0.15 inch.

Humidity 95.

March 13, 1921, Temperature 65

No. 17,898.

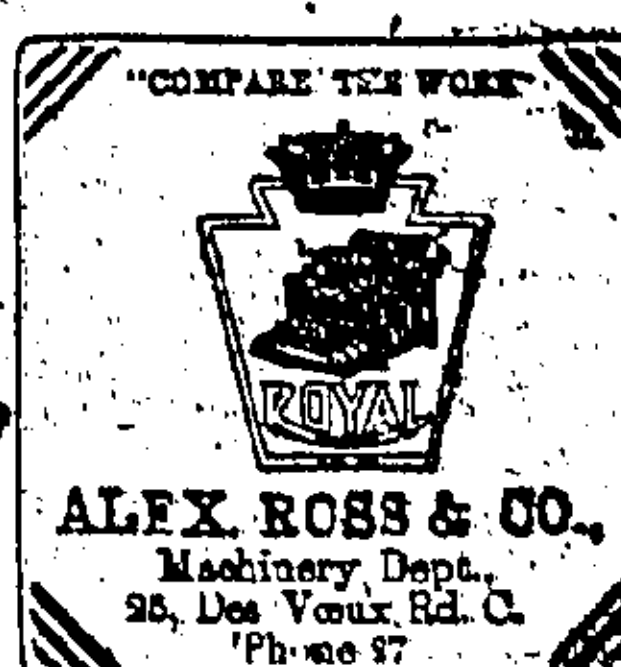
六拜禮

號三十月三年二十二百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

日三十月正申庚大歲年九國民華中

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White	\$1.00
Black	and
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Colours.	a pair.

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SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINESE STUDENTS IN PARIS.

NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, March 10.
In view of the large numbers of Chinese students coming to Paris a Chinese institute for higher education has been established in connection with the University of Paris. The institute is under the presidency of M. Painleve with other distinguished persons and its aim is to provide advanced instruction in all branches of modern education.

BANKING NEWS.

LONDON, March 8.

The directors of the London, Singapore and Java Bank announce that certain proposals have been made to them on behalf of a financial group with the object of acquiring a controlling interest in the bank by the purchase of its shares. The offer was made subject to acceptance by holders of not less than 85 per cent. of the shares. It is to pay £12 for each £10 full pay "A" share and £6 for each £5 paid up "B" share. It is understood the prospective purchasers intend to materially change the scope of the bank's operations.

ACCIDENT IN SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID, March 8.

The British steamer "Theseus" from Singapore to Rotterdam and London struck the canal bank. Her propeller was damaged and she is being towed to Port Said.

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, March 9.

Coal miners of the Pas de Calais department have begun a wage strike.

Conferences of the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission held this week in Paris under the Presidency of M. Poincare are directed towards finding a workable solution of the problem of how to obtain the greatest possible delivery of coal from Germany to France without seriously crippling Germany's economic condition.

A special session of the council of the League of Nations to study the proposal of the Allied Supreme Council regarding the sending of an Allied commission to Russia to study internal conditions under the Soviet regime, will be held on Friday at the French Foreign Office. M. Leon Bourgeois will preside. According to comment in well informed circles in Brussels Marshall Foch's visit to the capital was in connection with the Belgian army's occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. During the interviews there was no discussion of a military alliance with France as stated in some newspapers, but the question of the eventual measures to be taken by the Allies in occupied Germany was considered. It is probable that Germany may be called upon to carry out certain clauses of the Treaty without delay. Marshal Foch when leaving for Cologne was accompanied by General Maeghise, chief of the Belgian general staff. Herr Noske, the German Minister for Defence has ordered Prince Joachim Albert and Captain von Plathen, one of his fellow rowdies, to be placed under preventive arrest as a sequence to the assault on Captain Klein, a French officer, at the Hotel Adlon, who refused to stand when band the played Deutschland Uber Alles.

PARIS, March 5.

Different views have recently been given concerning the attitude of the powers regarding the economic recovery of Germany, which will probably take the form of permitting a German loan. The "New York Herald" gives the French view and says all interest of the question for France lies in the manner in which the loan can be guaranteed. France as a privileged creditor for the devastated territories cannot admit it should be of detriment to the reparations due to her. Reparations must retain priority over the loan. It is for Germany to find a distinct guarantee. A commission presided over by M. Poincare should have the power of accepting or rejecting the combinations. German prosperity cannot be reestablished to the detriment of the creditors claim.

PARIS, March 10.

In the Chamber of Deputies a bill was introduced for the friendly settlement of the collective conflict of labour by Mr. Jourdain, Minister of labour. The object is to render conciliatory meetings or arbitrage customary in the case of labour disputes. It does not oppose the right to strike as far as private industries are concerned but suppresses the initiation of a strike in services in which the cessation of work might immediately endanger the existence and economic life of the country.

Marshal Foch, passing through Liege on his way to inspect the Rhine armies, said he had decided soon to pay a visit to Warsaw and the Polish army. Marshal Foch reached Coblenz yesterday morning and reviewed the American troops.

Incidents of the same sort that occurred in Berlin on Saturday when French officers were insulted and assailed by German aristocrats, are reported from Bremen. Two French officers were assailed by a hostile mob. Police dispersed the crowd. A little later two French officers, a Japanese and an Italian officer, members of the Allied Naval Commission, were surrounded by a menacing crowd on the Bremen Quays and had to be protected by the police. An English officer was insulted in the heart of the city.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

There was a fair attendance at the V.R.C. last night to witness the match between Lieut. T. B. Golding and Mr. A. G. Ellis in the semifinals of the competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony. Golding played very consistently from the start, and by means of a break of 67, soon established a very comfortable lead. Ellis did not seem to get down at the start, and with two more visits to the table Golding led by 100 points. Ellis's next visit to the table was more fruitful, and

RUE IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.
Efforts are now being made to pass certain compromise reservations to the Peace Treaty, including a revised reservation to Article 10 whereby military forces and other specific agencies would be named as the means which the United States would decline to use in order to preserve the integrity of the other members of the League.

Senator Knox is introducing a new reservation designed to prevent further extension of credit to foreign Governments without the approval of Congress. The reservation declaring that the Reparations Commission must not interfere in the trade between the United States and Germany without the consent of the former has been re-adopted by 41 votes to 22.

Rio de Janeiro, March 7th.
Commenting on the United States Senate's approval of the reservations regarding the Monroe Doctrine the "Pais" protests against what it describes as an attempt on sovereignty of Latin America, and says that it upholds Pan-Americanism based equally on all American States; and, if American democracy does not repudiate the intolerable imperialism, Pan-Americanism will be a mockery. Pan-Americanism must resort to Latin alliances as a legitimate means of political defence and seek support outside the American Continent.

NEW CABLE TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. anticipate that the new cable to Bombay will be completed by May and will be in working order before the Monsoon.

JAPANESE SQUADRON.

TOKYO, March 8th.

The Japanese Squadron, under Admiral Horiuchi, has arrived here from Malta.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, March 8th.

Several thousand waterfront workers have come out on strike owing to the non-payment of wages to the previous strikers, workers not sympathising with the strike being stoned. Extension of the trouble is feared.

AMERICAN NAVAL DECORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

The Majority Report of the Senate Committee on war decorations for American naval officers upholds Admiral Sims content that Mr. Daniels' policy in decorating officers who lost ships would be detrimental to the interests of the Navy, but all reports agree that no permanent harm has been done to the morale of the Navy.

FOR NEEDY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the Government Grain Corporation to sell five-million bushels of wheat to needy European countries on credit. The wheat will be offered as a substitute for the Treasury Department's proposal to lend \$50,000,000 to Austria, Poland and Armenia.

CHINESE LABOUR ON BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, March 7th.

A deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Sailors and Firemen's Union to the President of the Board of Trade, in regard to the employment of Chinese labour on British ships, pointed out that the number of Chinese seamen on British ships had increased from 8,169 in 1914 to 14,254 in 1919, and it is estimated that over 12,000 British seamen are unemployed at present.

The Seamen's Union urge that if ship-owners are compelled to pay the same rates to Chinese workers as to the British the number of the Chinese employed on ships would be considerably reduced. Sir Auckland Geddes, replying, expressed surprise that the Act passed last session that no alien should be employed on a British ship at a less rate of pay than a British subject was not yet effective.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

KARACHI, March 1st.

The Italian airman, Lieut. Ferrarini, participating in the Rome-to-Tokyo flight, left Bunder Abbas this morning for Karachi, but was forced to return owing to engine trouble and re-started at noon for Charbar.

JAPAN'S CONCERN AT PROGRESS OF BOLSHIEVISM.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

Arrangements for the evacuation of the Japanese from Siberia have been completed. The first detachments will be leaving Vladivostok on March 3rd. Japan is deeply concerned at the rapid spread of Bolshievism and desires the creation of a buffer State between Japan and Soviet Russia. It is believed that this will be made one of the first considerations in the future Russo-Japanese relations. It is reported that Semenov and Horvat are forming a Government under Japanese auspices. A Bolshiev rising is reported from Sakhalin and warships are standing by.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHOE SALE

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 15th

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

USUAL PRICES \$15.00 and 18.00 pair
SALE PRICES

\$7.50, \$8.50 \$9.50 pair

CASH ONLY.

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Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

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French Firm, Established 1863.

PORTABLE BOILERS WITH RUSTLESS INTERIORS.

WHITE GLAZED FIRE CLAY WASH-TUBS.

THE LATEST FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

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BRITISH PILSENER BEER

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AMERICAN PALE BEER

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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SARSAPARILLA

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

READY FOR
WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

[A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.]

G. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction:

or
MONDAY, March 15, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.'s Godown,
West Point.

(on account of the concerned)
929 Bags Brown Sugar,
750 Cases do.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

THE Underigned has received instructions from Mr. Wm. THORSEN & Co., to sell by Public Auction:

on
TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Venam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.

The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

or
Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,
Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS.**REPULSE BAY HOTEL.****TO-DAY**

SATURDAY, March 13th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, March 14th.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS During
Tea and Afternoon Tea.

G. R.

1920-21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received
at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m.
on the 30th March, 1920, from persons
desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton,
Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's
Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice and other
provisions, and necessities for the year
ending 31st March, 1921.

Printed Forms of Tender and further
particulars can be obtained at the R.N.
Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any
Tender is reserved.
C. V. WOODWRIGHT,
Surgeon Captain, R.N.

R.N. Hospital, Hongkong,
March 11, 1920.

NOTICE.

**NATIONAL LOANS OF 3RD AND
4TH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC.**

SUBSCRIBERS to the above loans
are hereby notified that arrange-
ments have been made to proceed
with their redemption by a second
drawing of the Fourth Year Loan
and a third drawing of the Third
Year Loan. The date of the draw-
ings and of payment will be an-
nounced by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, March 1, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Consumers of the Company will
be notified individually, if their names
are not suitable for the current supplied
during next Summer and they are
requested to take no notice of advertise-
ments to the contrary issued by any
other persons than the Hongkong
Electric Co., Ltd.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

**A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.**

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Bosch & Hinchliff, Ltd., Manchester,
and guaranteed in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will treat over 2,400 dozen Aerated
water per day.
KWONG SANG HONG LTD.
P.O. Box 190, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS.**HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.**

When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LACTO-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all Infants
Ailments.



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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
No. 17 & 19, Canton Road, Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 133 & 130.

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Great varieties of used
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POSTAGE STAMPS.

Single, sets, packets, bags, and on
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FOR COLLECTORS.**GRACA & CO.,**

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST
CARDS, STAMPS, TOYS, Etc.

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P.O. Box 620, Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
FLORENCE STREET,
Japans, Hongkong House,
Telephone No. 411,
Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

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"SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY
MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

"MERE MEN"

REPLY TO A MAN'S INDIC-
MENT OF WOMEN.

MALE LIMITATIONS.

"The incompetence of women" was the keynote of Mr. J. Swinburne's sensational indictment of women in art and industry published in the "Daily Express" recently. "The helplessness of man" is the retort courteous of women who admire the superb effrontery of this caustic critic, and deplore his base ingratitude.

Surely when Mr. Swinburne was so wholeheartedly hurling the thunderbolts of contempt against the whole race of mothers, writes E. H. Peacock, some faint, uneasy recollection of the abject hopelessness of those days of infancy, when even he was dependent for his very existence on womankind, must have stirred within him.

It is so easy to make cheap gibes at what a woman cannot do, to object because she does not take a sewing machine to pieces, "to see the wheels go round" and has not invented a musical instrument. What about St. Cecilia, by the way, Mr. Swinburne?

What women know is that they have listed men from a state of savagery, founded the industries and arts, and created out of the caves and fastnesses of primitive mankind the most perfect social institution that the world has yet produced—the home.

Men cannot make homes, Mr. Swinburne.

NO TIME FOR GAMES.
Hunting and sport occupied men in the happy care-free playtime of the world's youth. Mr. Swinburne taunted women with having no games of their own as if they ever had time for games, they on whom the joy and burden of rearing the sons and daughters of men devolved.

Every boy baby—even the infant Swinburne—born into the world is a perpetual reminder of man's age-long dependence on women—women who, according to him, cannot cut a lead pencil.

And what of the things a man cannot do—for he has limitations, poor dear. I discussed this question with a witty woman of the world yesterday.

man for every twenty-four hours? Imagine a man making a month-old child. Well, what then?

Some men cook divinely, but they leave a trail of dirty pots and pans, plates and dishes behind them. A few men can manage a needle, but the vast majority of them come in clamorous procession to the nearest woman to have their socks darned and their buttons sewn on.

Have you ever heard of a man making his shirt? Almost every woman can make a blouse. Hundreds of women trim their own hats, but the simple operation of putting on a new hat band is immeasurably beyond the powers of an ordinary man.

Men can build a house, but they cannot turn the structure into a home. When the service women swept into the base towns of France they, with a few yards of cretonne, some packing-cases, and a picture or two, transformed the dreary huts into some semblance of the homes they had left in England. Left to men, the huts remained—merely huts.

Another curious handicap is man's inability to speak to a domestic servant, accustomed though he is to disciplining his factory and office. It is always, "Tell your cook!" when the man of the house complains that the breakfast porridge is burnt and the entrée cold.

When pain and anguish wring the brow who would like a man to play the part of ministering angel? A man cannot nurse.

All this is in the privacy of the home—the home that busy, hard-working woman has made, instead of playing with the works of a sewing machine.

ART OF SHOPPING.
Out in the world man is no more fitted to be allowed at large without the guiding hand of woman. Shopping is a science far beyond his powers. He is a helpless victim in the hands of the "unscrupulous" trader. Often he is colour blind, and butcher, greengrocer, grocer and provision merchants' establishments are so many pitfalls for his abysmal ignorance of the everyday routine of life. A woman exerts her power of selection; a man simply accepts what he is given, with the blind, unquestioning faith of a child.

Women lack imagination, says Mr. Swinburne, and men are devoid of one of the most wonderful gifts of the gods—genuine intuition, a power possessed by women, which men alternately laugh at and fear in the abstract, but to which they turn, as a child to its mother's knees, in times of doubt and difficulty.

To dwell on the things that women cannot do is about as futile as to consider those things of which men are incapable, and takes about the same time. The thing that really matters, in the opinion of practical women, is what men and women co-operating together can do.

CHEMICAL SUPREMACY.**GERMAN v. BRITISH METHODS.**

Impressions gained during a visit of inspection to the large chemical works of the Rhine Valley were submitted to the members of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry last night by Mr. E. V. Evans, chairman of the British Chemical Commission, which was sent out to Germany by the Board of Trade, and Dr. G. S. Walpole, who visited Germany in a private capacity. Mr. Julian L. Baker, president of the section, occupied the chair.

Mr. Evans said: "The outstanding impression from the German chemical works was that of a huge and highly efficient organisation, temporarily paralysed. Well organised and fully equipped plant known to be capable of supplying 80 per cent. of the world's requirements of dyes in peacetime, and ready for operation, but lacking the necessary raw materials and efficient labour. When consideration was also given to the special facilities afforded the industry owing to its situation on the banks of the Rhine—the excellent transport facilities, the power supply, proximity of an almost inexhaustible source of soft water, and many other assets, both natural and acquired—it was realised that the presence of such an immense potentiality, in the world, could not be ignored.

Having analysed many of the points which had contributed essentially to the past supremacy of the organic chemical industry of Germany over that of this country, Mr. Evans stated that it was far from his wish to encourage the German boy, but it was necessary to face facts, and although the effort of British firms at present undertaking the manufacture of organic products deserved the greatest praise, it must, he thought, be realised that the present attainment of Germany represented the work of forty years. It could be said that the English industry had had five years in which to resuscitate itself. The country had been at war, and the few firms which were allowed to continue the manufacture of colours had to devote their energies largely to supplying the requirements in dyes of the fighting forces. In addition to this, the impediments in the form of scarcity of apparatus and of labour, and the fact that the raw materials required were often those which had of necessity to be controlled for the manufacture of explosives, had all contributed to render progress in this country slow.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"WALLA WALLA" boats are now and fast. Get them at Black Pits.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Canning Road, Central, Tel. No. 3390.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 480 & 481, Nanjing Road. FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 11, Nankai Road.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.****OPERATING:—**

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HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level,
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

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Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE." J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passengers, Boats. Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

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Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.
Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Speciality:

Two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

BLUE BIRD**ICE CREAM****PARLOUR****AND CONFECTIONERS****CHOCOLATES**

Plus Herve Vanille Chocolate 40 cts.

Home-Made Assorted Chocolates 40 cts.

Hershey's Malted and Borden's Chocolate 40 cts.

California Star Chocolate 40 cts.

American Chocolate 40 cts.

COCOA 40 cts.

Imperial Cocoa 40 cts.

For 24 Churruell Breakfast Cocoa 40 cts.

TANG YUK, Dentist,

the late SIEH KING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

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G. MOUTON

15, Morrissey Hill Road.



HUGHES & HOUGH
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Cable and
Bentley's
A. H. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. I. Telegraphic Code.
Telephone Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(see account of the consignment),
on

TUESDAY,

March 16, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Batensberg
and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Dollies.

Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large
Kilnware Vases, Japanese Vases.

And
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

(see account of the consignment),
on

TUESDAY,

March 16, 1920, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TRANSWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BATHS, TRANSWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.**

comprising:—
Chamberlains' Bed, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upstuffed Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Transwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
table, and Chairs, Washstand
&c., (fitted, Transwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Transwood screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs,
Chests, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

WEDNESDAY,

The 17th March, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at the Army Ordnance Department
Queen's Road, East.

The following
**GOVERNMENT STORES AT THE
ARSENAL YARD:—**

* Typewriting machines, Dress, Lead,
Zinc, Steel, Wrought and Galvanized
iron, Leather, Ground Sheets, Harrow
and Plain Canvas, Rope, Old Wood,
Iron Drums, Cylinders, Paint Kegs,
Packing Cases,
&c., &c.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance
Office or from the Auctioneers.
Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. All
faults and errors of descriptions at
Purchasers' risk, on full of the hammer.
All lots to be cleared within 4 days.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong.

MUMEYA

Japan's Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 52, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS**

24 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
51. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

LOST.

LOST—A GOLD HUNTING CASE
WATCH inscribed M.A. also one
GOLD CHAIN. Finder will be re-
warded Box 1178, "The China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys, Katata & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandre Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

B.S. "MAQUAN" voy 1 West.
From SEATTLE via JAPAN.

THE above mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the Hazardous
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored
at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on 15th
instant at 10.00 a.m.

All claims must be presented within
a week of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns and
all goods remaining undelivered after
15th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

**AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"S.W. A. Z. I."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into
the Hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the
Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown, and
all goods remaining undelivered after
15th March will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before March 20th, 1920, or
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godown
where they will be examined on any
Tuesday & Fridays between the hours
of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the
free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1920.



**MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.**

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
**TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARI,
KISHIDARE, YOSHIMOTARI,
HOJO, NAKAMURA, KATO, SHIN-
HEI, KANADA, GIBAL, KAMIYA,
MADA, and OYUBARI.**

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and
Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,
Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya,
Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,
Ogawa, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,
Dairen, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow,
Singapore, Batavia, London, Paris,
New York and Seattle.

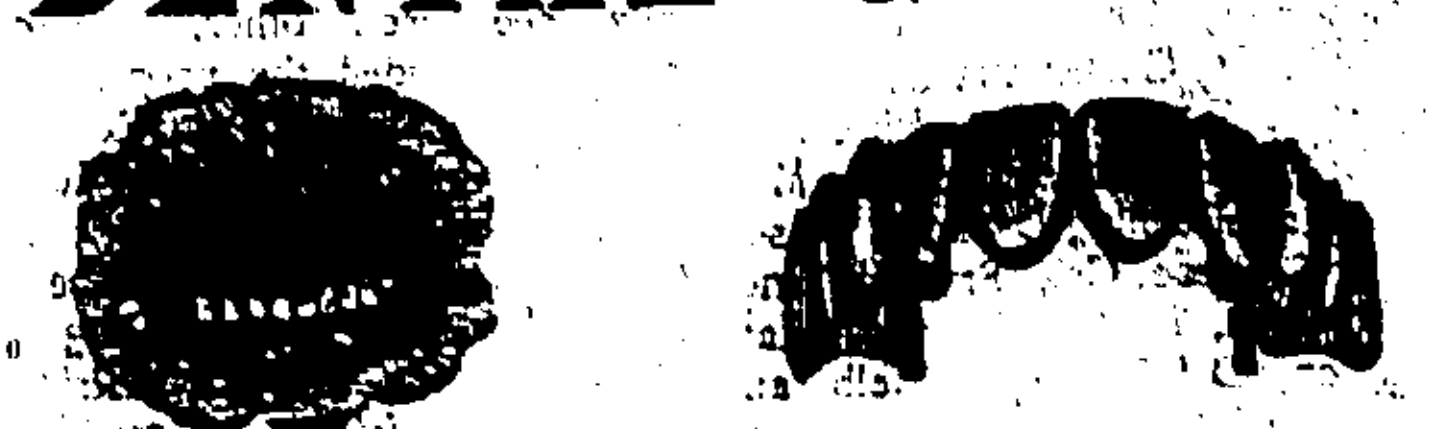
Cable Address:—IWASAKI.

Cable:—A. I. A. H. C. 5th Ed.
Western Union and Bentley.
The "Mitsubishi" Marine
Agencies to:—A. Fire "Mitsubishi" Co.
The Osaka Marine Co.
The Nippon Yusen Co.

For Particulars, apply to:
S. KATZEL-MANAG.
No. 14, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon.

NOTICES.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS
for
CLAUDIUS A. ASH'S
and
S. S. WHITE Mfg. Co's
DENTAL GOODS.

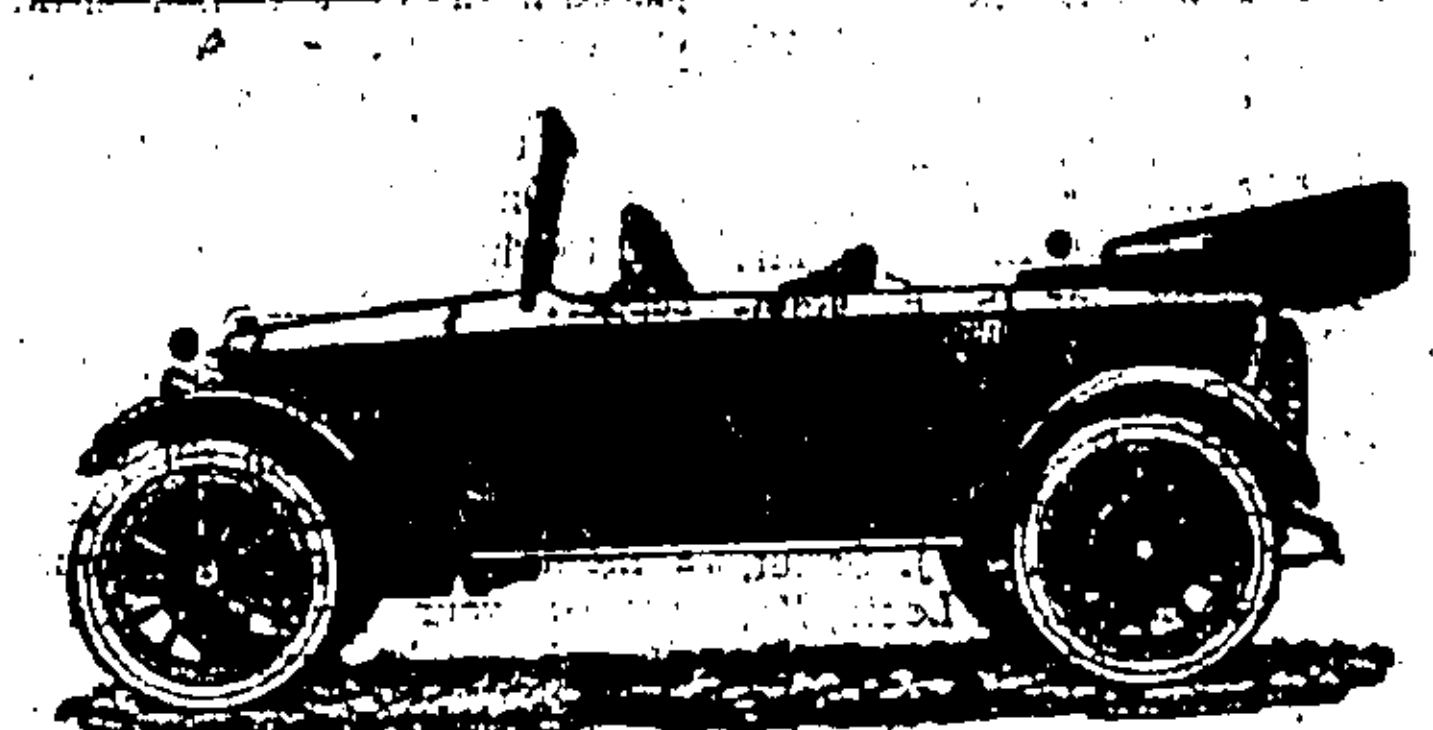


Complete line of Dental Supplies and
Instruments on show at

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
(Dental Supplies Department.)

Tel. 1967/8. Branch at YAU MATI.

MAXWELL CARS.



It seems but yesterday that the Maxwell Motor Car made
its debut to the overseas user.

But the story of ease in riding, long service and economy
of petrol, tyres and spares to any Maxwell owner was quickly
and convincingly told by its performance in every clime and
under every condition.

Year after year has demonstrated that the original
simple chassis design was correct. 300,000 Maxwell Cars
are built upon that single design.

Numerous minor improvements have only served to
build more comfort, service and economy and more distinctive
style into to-day's Maxwell.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams & Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York.
Cable Address: "Lindholm—New York"

SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong, China.
E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., 4 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

More miles per gallon.
More miles on tyres.

SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong, China.
E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., 4 Foochow Road,
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Shanghai, China.

INTIMATIONS.

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
THE GENERAL MANAGER (Hongkong)
REGISTER of the Company will be
CLOSED from TUESDAY, 15th March,
1920, to WEDNESDAY, 14th April,
1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

**THE HONGKONG RUBBER MANU-
FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.**

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at St. George's Build-
ing, Chater Road, Victoria on THURS-
DAY, the 18th March, 1920, at 11
o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving
a Statement of Accounts and the report
of the General Managers for the year
ending 31st December, 1919, and electing
a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY the 13th March, 1920,
until THURSDAY the 18th March, 1920,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.**

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Office of the Com-
pany, St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 20th day of March, 1920,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the Directors
for the year ending 31st December,
1919 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1920,
until SATURDAY, the 20th March,
1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Office of the
General Agents, Padda's Street, on
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
19th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Office of the
Company, St. George's Building, No. 6
Connaught Road on SATURDAY,
the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for
the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the
General Managers for the year end-
ing 31st December, 1919, and electing
a Consulting Committee and Audi-
tors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920,
until SATURDAY, the 27th March,
1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Bellis and
Morcombe Triple Expansion
400 H.P. Engines, direct coupled to
250 K.W. Direct Current Generators
or 75 cycle Alternators complete
with three Boilers, Condensing Plant
and Economiser. Full Specification
can be obtained at the office of the
Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.
George's Buildings. The Plant may
be inspected at the Company's Works
at North Point by arrangement with
the office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Sulzer Diesel
Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to
a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specifi-
cation can be obtained at the office of
the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St.
George's Buildings. The Plant may be
inspected at the Company's Works at
North Point by arrangement with
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George's Buildings. The Plant may be
inspected at the Company's Works at
North Point by arrangement with
the office.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Particulars and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.
In Bags of 200 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

JUST ARRIVED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.
Prices to suit all purses.
POHOOMULL BROS.
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
rooms, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre, and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

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ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.75
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
**SPRING
HATS**
Semi-trimmed Straws.
INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

RUSSIA.

Three years ago to-day came the first real revolution in Russia, home of autocracy and aristocracy. It was one of the unpleasant features of the war against the Germans that we found ourselves yoked with such an Ally. We consoled ourselves for a while by regarding Russia as a useful "steam roller." Disappointed in that, we began to pin hope on the "idealism of the great heart of the people." They were idealists, sure enough, but their ideal proved to be a form of communism, with government by committees, called Soviets. This was new, and we disliked it. Our own agitators might be infected, with these subversive ideas. Meanwhile, an unpleasant incident of this idealistic revolution was a default in payments of interest. That, as the soldiers used to say, put the tin hat on it. We formed bondholders' protection committees, and began to produce propaganda showing that our metamorphosed Allies shed too much blood, printed too many paper roubles, and prevented that peace and production which should make our investments look safer, and approximate the Russian government to what the *Daily Mail* Year Book has called our own system of "justice and love." We were told that our mere appearance on the scene, as interlopers, would be enough to destroy the Soviet system, that 95 per cent. of the Russians detested it, that it was a trick of Germans and Jews. All the atrocities of the Russian civil war, and Russians can be very atrocious, were attributed to the five per cent. of Russians who were Bolsheviks, and none to the 95 per cent. of "loyal" Russians. For three years, with our unofficial assistance, and a blockade, the 95 per cent. continued to fight the five per cent. (by hiring Chinese and Germans, and terrorizing people into fighting for them) came out on top, conclusive winners. How simple the propaganda people must think us. How simple they still think

saria) seem sad and long when all goes right and nothing wrong? And isn't this column exceedingly flat when there's nothing whatever to grumble at? The Greek knut who went out with a lantern looking for an honest man had an easy job compared with this of finding subjects to write about. To have to think what to write, and not to write what you think, makes the heart bowed down droop further.

The latest report about Wilhelm Hohenzollern is that he has contracted some mysterious skin disease, is covered with small boils, and constantly itching and scratching.

Do you know the Misses Thrush? The *Times* says one has been heard at Ham. Sorry (January 9), and adds "it is one of our earliest birds to sing. It happens to be one of our birds that have no song."

A remarkable story REMARKABLE. Of the recovery of a lost purse is reported at Worthing. The purse, which contained two coins, a button, and a postage stamp, was lost at a school treat last summer by a little girl, the daughter of the local postman, and it was recently found in the stomach of a cow which had been grazing in the field in which the treat took place. The cow had been killed for Christmas. It is understood that the postman's cousin, who lost a motor-bicycle about the same time and place, has written to the butcher.

A ship named, in recognition of the services of the American newspaper during the war, the "American Press," has been launched at Hog Island. President Wilson has not yet replied to the *Advertiser's* respectful suggestion that the new ship should be painted yellow.

During the war American restaurants still served "Hamburg steaks," but camouflaged the treason by calling them "Victory Steaks." An item of news from the city of Hamburg suggests that the steaks there should be victory. Here it is: Hamburg tenants have protested against their exploitation by house-owners, and have decided to refuse to pay their rents if the Government does not take measures against existing abuses.

A resolution has been passed unanimously by a representative meeting of the Armenian Colony in Egypt protesting against any attempt to sever Cilicia from Armenia, and urging that Armenia has the right to be consulted in its future status and the choice of the mandatory Power. It is understood that the Armenians in Cilicia are too busy being assassinated to pass resolutions.

The spiritualist craze still spreads. A Sydney letter to a woman from whom he had borrowed \$22 said "If I can possibly get in touch with you I will do so." He had already "touched her" for 22 good ones, which he had not paid back, so the lady is not likely to welcome a borrowing spook.

An ordinance of good P.W.D. intent, and probably in ordinary times desirable, is passed. It becomes law. Theatres built before that are not affected by it. A new and up-to-date theatre erected since the Ordinance must not allow people to pass the night. The Wo Ping Theatre is being regularly prosecuted by the P.W.D. These are not ordinary times. Lodgings are scarce. The P.W.D. should be more reasonable. Here is its amazing argument: "It is an aggravated offence. The Wo Ping people know lodgings are scarce, yet they persist in bringing actors. We must have a severe penalty." The Hongkong Govt. knows of our housing shortage, yet it persists in importing civil servants.

It is certainly expedient that the subsidiary silver exportation of our coinage should be stopped, but some discretion could be observed in the choice of persons for prosecution. Some undoubtedly hard cases have occurred, which will convince many Chinese that British justice is a myth. They must not come back at us with the old gag that they have no discretion, but have to administer the letter of the law, etc., because we'd laugh. We have not yet heard of a European passenger being stopped and searched. A literal reading of the law would lead to the prosecution of every yachtsman who puts to sea with a pocketful of small change.

ADVERSARIA.

Things are very quiet. NO STRIFE. This must be heaven or utopia: If it weren't for the weather we'd have nothing to fuss. O' don't the days (to say nothing of the adver-

GYMKHANA ENTRIES.

A RECORD.

The first Gymkhana of the season is to take place on Saturday next and has called forth a record entry of 125, which should ensure good fields and racing. The details follow:

1ST RACE—HALF MILE.—St. Chad, Moonshine, Wakeford, Tredgar, Orion, Willie, Someman, El Dorado, Pawshop, Buzz Off, Pussyfoot, Sandmartin, Surprise and Dunford.

2ND RACE—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Savernake, Beggar King, Pink Eye, Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Malcolm, Slam, Burning Daylight, Season Ticket, Siamese Cat, Spotted Sand, Rowdy Child, Brutus, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Ibu Kelb and Purity Dahlia.

3RD & 5TH RACES—CLASS HANDICAPS.—Savernake, St. Chad, Islesman, Moonshine, Scotia Dahlia, Sepand (Sumatra Chief), Orion, Super Dance, Salamander, Willie, Someman Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Target, Sinza, El Dorado, Malcolm, Pawshop, Holburn, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Rowdy Child, Pussyfoot, Brutus, Wee Mouse, Ibu Kelb, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Sandmartin, Blackbird Dahlia, Algerian Chief, Louza, Gilbertine (late Albion Dahlia), Purity Dahlia, Rebat, Dunford and Wilkins Micauber.

4TH RACE—BENDING RACE.—Mr. J. H. Congdon, Major C. A. Law, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. F. M. L. Soares, Mr. John Bell Irving, Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Major A. W. Timmis, Mr. T. W. Doyle, Captain P. L. Beaver, M.C., Captain R. G. Sturgess, M.C., M.L.I., Lieut. C. Sergeant, Lieut. A. D. Welsford, Lieut. A. J. Samut, Lieut. Peacock, Mr. L. N. Leele, Mr. R. J. Paterson and Lieut. J. M. Dodington.

6TH RACE—1 MILE.—Moonshine, Tredgar, Ludlow, Orion, George Mac, Someman, Target, Sinza, Pawshop, Cannon, Holburn, Pussyfoot, Brutus, Sandmartin, Blackbird Dahlia and Louza.

7TH RACE—1/4 MILE HANDICAP.—Savernake, Islesman, Beggar King, Sepand (Sumatra Chief), George Mac, Pink Eye, Pantile (late Dunmore Dahlia), Malcolm, Slam, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Season Ticket, Rowdy Child, Siamese Cat, Brutus, Wee Mouse, Ibu Kelb, Attraction (late Attraction Dahlia), Gilbertine (late Albion Dahlia), Algerian Chief, Purity Dahlia and Wilkins Micauber.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. J. Logan & Co. report on March 12:

During the past week our local market has remained dull with few transactions recorded, and quotations for most stocks remain unchanged, at the close however owing to the slump in exchange there is a distinctly better feeling. The Shanghai market has also been quiet with little business passing. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week improved but the firmness did not continue and shares can now be had at Tis. 115.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, owing to the drop in exchange have risen \$50 from our last quotation and have buyers at \$575.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at \$390 and Unions \$175.

Shipping.—Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$204. Deferred Indos \$200 and Shell Transports 220/-.

Ferries have come to business at \$25. Sugars.—China Sugars, after sales at \$216, have buyers at \$215 and sellers at \$220.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks were done at \$150 but are now wanted at \$155. Kowloon Wharves business has been done at \$85 for March settlement and have buyers for cash at \$83. Shanghai Docks during the week rose from Tis. 108 to a buying rate of Tis. 117 but at the close shares are slightly weaker with shares obtainable at Tis. 115.

Miscellaneous.—Cements business has been done at \$74 cash and \$84 April. The following are all buying quotations: China Lights (old) \$7.30; (new) \$5.30; China Products \$7.60; Dairy Farms \$214; Hongkong Trams \$64; Steam Laundries \$34; Waterboats \$144; Powells \$15, and Wisemans \$274.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4s. 11 1/2d.

The name of the new Volunteer Corps will be decided by the votes of the men who have sent in enrolment forms before the 22nd of March, 1920.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. "Maquian" are reminded that undelivered goods become subject to rent after Tuesday next. An examination of damaged cargo takes place at 10 a.m. on the same day.

Mrs. and the Misses Woods, who are responsible for the cult of dancing in Hongkong, leave for Swatow on the 16th, returning at the end of the month. The concluding class of their last session was largely attended in spite of the weather last night.

THE WEEK'S CHAT.

March 12.

I have received a chat from a man living in Hongkong who watches and observes, sometimes laughs, sometimes criticizes, but always gets the unbiased point-of-view of one who looks on.

He writes: "An idea for Mrs. Gossip." "Once a month, a Calling Exchange at the Peak Hotel or Peak Club so that callers may actually see each other." Excellent idea: Provided the people want to see each other. The question is: Do they? I have seen the idea carried out fairly successfully. It was in one of those big little towns where the social circle was growing so big that calling in different districts and missing your friends, seemed a waste of time. Yet it was not big enough or old enough for the districts to be inhabited by people in one particular set.

A club was started called "The Calling Club." The subscription was £1 per annum, and there were about 300 members. The subscription covered expenses of Hall hire, and the charges of professional musicians who were sometimes engaged to entertain the visitors at the monthly meetings. Each member was entitled to a card box and these boxes were placed in the entrance hall on the day of the meeting. If a distinguished visitor passed through the town, the Calling Club would probably entertain her. Once a year, the club gave a Ball to which each member contributed supper.

To call on any one, you simply dropped your card in her box and then went round the room till you found her. The meetings took place once a month. You paid for your own tea or your guest's. You were allowed to take guests.

The Helena May Institute would make an ideal meeting place for such a club, if anyone could be induced to start the club. Enough members could be enrolled to make it worth while.

The two replies to my facts about Hospital accommodation were widely divergent. To the first, appearing on March 8, signed "Matter of Fact," I can only say that I see nothing in the letter to call for any discussion. I have nothing to add to my last statement because of it. "Woman Worker" writes as a woman who knows what she is talking about and urges the women of the Colony to "leave no stone unturned to prove that they have the matter deeply at heart, for the sake of our fellow workers, our children and the future of our Empire."

It has been suggested to me, as a joke, that it would be a good thing for the poor rich children of Hongkong, if a creche could be run for them. A refuge during the long hours, when mother's social duties take her far from home and children, when the poor wee mites are left to the tender but not altogether intelligent care of an amah.

One laughs at the idea, but there are possibilities in the proposition. "Amah" is good for a child, whose brain, intensely alive to its surroundings, influences, gradually assimilates the manners and conversation of its own amah and of her friends. One has only to come upon a little group of children and attendant amahs to realize that there is plenty of room for improvement.

The way to meet the hard case of the child whose mother has no time to devote to it, and who cannot afford to keep a European nurse or governess, seems to be a sort of glorified rich child's creche, kindergarten or play house under the supervision and care of a well educated woman who has had a thorough training in Child Psychology.

The play hours could be from 10.30 to 12.30 in the morning and from 3.30 to 5 p.m. in the winter, and in summer from 9 till 11.30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. There should be a nice room and airy play room for bad weather and the children should be taken out for walks or on to a play ground in the summer. No suggestion of book learning should be introduced. The training should be through games and nature observation. I think a woman who wanted an interest in life and a means of earning a little money might easily work out a feasible scheme.

I look up and see the fog gripping my dwelling place and clinging to my window as if there was only one thing on earth it wanted and that was to rush into my room and clutch me in a damp embrace. "Everything is a clammy." Yet yesterday, when I dug a hole in the fog and pushed my way through it, into the Peak Tram, I was rewarded by a motor drive in brilliant sunshine. I am thinking of building a houseboat so that I may live above the moisture instead of in it.

The dancing season is coming to an end. The Peak Hotel announces the last of the series of the fortnightly dances, which have been one of the most popular features of the winter season.

The grand flare up is to be in fancy dress on Thursday, 25th inst., and a special late car will be run at 12.15. Plans are already being discussed for big parties and everyone seems to be emerging into the spirit of the thing. The dance on Thursday, 11th, was delightful though one missed the face

of several well-known dancers who have left the Colony during the last month.

The exodus of people on long overdue leave has been tremendous and every day one hears of more people going.

One wonders if anyone will be left, but as they go others come back. Hotels are overcrowded. People complain of the prices, try to get into boarding houses, and find them just as expensive. Houses are scarce and expensive. It is a real problem.

Servants' wages are twice the rate they used to be. Washing is double, clothes are almost impossible, and we women are thankful that summer is coming, because the wash tub makes a fairly cheap wardrobe a workable proposition. You can ring the changes on white skirts and blouses which always look dainty and fresh after an application of soap and water, whereas in the winter, if you do not possess a big income, you have to be content with one or two costumes.

Quite a number of men have been complaining about the luncheon car. One man told me that thirty women caught the 1.10 car the other day and that they stood awaiting it like bees around the honey pot saying "get near the curb and you'll get a chance to get in." Hard luck on the bread winners. It is also a bit of a grievance that the 2.15 car to town is often crowded out by Tommies, and businessmen are obliged to wait their turn. No one blames the Tommies for they are most obliging. The other day a well-known Tai-pan, noticing the crowded state of the tram, put it to some of the soldiers and asked them if they were in a hurry. To a man they offered their seats and turned out for the businessmen. Obviously it only requires a request from those in authority to ask them to wait and catch the 2.30. The only way to meet the difficulty about the women is to make the lady's season ticket unavailable between, say 12.40 and 1.20. It costs half the price of a man's and if they had to pay extra for the trip they might get a move on with their shopping or golf.

THE GOSSIP.

ON THE ART OF AMUSING YOURSELF.

[By A. CLUTTON-BROOK.]

If ambition is the last infirmity of noble minds, the last conceit of the modest is that they know how to amuse themselves. It does not seem to them to be conceit, for what merit, or what art, can there be in amusing yourself? It is what you do when you have nothing better to do; indeed, you hardly do it, but rather let it happen to you. At the theatre you let the players amuse you, or you listen to the band, or you read a novel, always with your mind ready to be amused. You have by hard work earned your amusement, and you are angry, without knowing why, if anyone hints that you do not get it. So someone in these columns lately expressed anger against me, for hinting that people are not amused by musical comedy. He called me a high-brow—I suppose the most offensive thing he would be allowed to call me in the *Manchester Guardian*,—said that I spoke more in sorrow than in anger, and accused me of wishing to "replace dress clothes and their equivalents by sackcloth, and laughter and content by a high moral tone."

But my complaint is, not that our moral tone is low, but that we spend vast sums of money on amusement and get little for them. It is not that I wish us all to wear sackcloth, but that I wish our dress clothes were more gay, our laughter more rich with delight, and our content less apathetic. I suspect that this gentleman who is angry with me knows in his heart that he is not so much amused as he ought to be for his money, and that he does not wish to know it; at any rate, I know it, and I wish to discover the cause.

We have many kinds of amusement, and one of the chief is conversation. Throughout England the rich give costly dinner parties, and the food and drink are supposed to be a pretext for the conversation and a provocation to it. It is an amusement, not so passive as music or the play, but rather a mutual entertainment; yet it is usually subject to conventions which prevent it from amusing anyone. Because it is amusement, we believe that it must not be about anything in which we are really interested, such as religion, or art, or philosophy, or love, or even politics, unless we are all of the same party. If we talked of any of these things we should be high-brow, and we are all nervously anxious to prove to each other that we are not. Our aim is to trifle delicately, though few of us have a turn for it. So, for weary hours, we try to make bricks without straw and omelettes without breaking eggs, and find subjects that we can discuss without any danger of disagreement or even eagerness. But there are no such subjects except, perhaps, the weather; and the mind cannot be at ease or enjoy itself when fenced about by so many taboos. It may become second-nature with us to avoid any theme that would tempt us to give ourselves away; but the fun of con-

versation consists in giving yourself away; and it is the mark of a civilised society not to talk about nothing, but to discuss matters of interest without savagery. It is because we are afraid of savage disagreement that we talk about nothing and are dull. Human intercourse is most amusing when we really think and feel about the things that most concern us. I do not mean about our private affairs, our diseases or grievances or unpaid bills or insubordinate cooks—though even these can be made amusing by those who have enough detachment to be themselves amused by them. I mean the matters in which we are all interested because we are human. It is just these which we avoid most carefully when we talk for amusement.

So they are carefully avoided by those whose business it is to amuse us; and the fault is ours, not theirs. We go to the play or to a concert, we read a novel or more often a magazine, with the same refusal of interest that makes our conversation dull; and it makes the play and the music and the novel dull. A joke, to amuse us, must be about nothing, or one of the jokes with which Adam tried to amuse Eve, if we are to call it a tune, must be without melody; for melody always makes some demand on the hearer; it expresses some real interest or passion or experience of the composer, and so it is taboo in amusing music, just as real interests and passions and experiences are taboo in our conversation. There are, of course, classical concerts to which high-brows go for the sake of acquiring merit, as the devout go to church—at least that is the common belief about them. But consider the music you hear: "when the hand plays," it is usually by composers no one has ever heard of, and it is about nothing; it pretends to contain tunes, but they are no tunes; it pretends to express some kind of feeling, gay or voluptuous, but it does not. It is like bad champagne which people drink because it sparkles. Their pleasure, if they get any at all, comes from the delusion that they are drinking good champagne; but they would get more pleasure if it were good.

No doubt good champagne costs more than bad; and real amusement costs more than sham, though not in money. Our delusion is that if we pay enough for our amusements in money they will be good; but to make them good we must pay for them in our own effort and interest and demand. If we try to let them happen to us, if we are purely passive towards them, we shall not be amused; and I contend that we are not amused by most of our amusements. We admit it in the case of conversation because we do not pay for it; but where we pay heavily we try to believe that we get our money's worth, even in musical comedy; and those who confess that they do not get it try high-brows. Why should they try to destroy the pleasure of others, even though it be the pleasure of thinking they are amused when they are not? The answer is—Because real amusement is much more fun; and it is not impossible. Aristophanes, for instance, produced a kind of musical comedy, but for an audience that knew it must play its part in its own amusement; so did Mozart. Neither of these were high-brows, yet now they are classics for high-brows. I am not suggesting that we should amuse ourselves always by listening to Aristophanes, or even Mozart, but rather that we should turn ourselves into an audience capable of producing a new Mozart or Aristophanes; for it is the audience that produces the art, or the lack of it. This is no doubt a hard world, but we must face the facts and conditions of it; and one of them is that God amuses those who amuse themselves. He sends heaven-gifted geniuses, prophets of laughter and delight, only to those who love beauty and sense and wit and will not put up with ugliness and nonsense and the crackling of thorns under a pot. It is vain to say that you are of such a nature as to be amused by these things. You are not. If you think that they amuse you it is because you do not know what amusement is. Your talk about high-brows is the talk of the fox who has lost his tail or never had one. And if you say you are a hard-working man of business, too tired in the evening for anything but trash, the answer is that trash does not refresh you and beauty and sense would. You are secretly lured by your diversions, and that is why you are tired; they are not diversions at all, because they make no demands upon you, because they are always what you expect and you resent the unexpected. But only the unexpected can divert you; and beauty is always the unexpected. New every morning is art, but old every evening is musical comedy, and it makes you feel old to listen to it. What I ask is, not mere sermons but more fun, not sackcloth but shot-silk, not medicine but fruit, and real fruit not Dead Sea apples. We are ill—especially those who lead what they are pleased to call a life of pleasure. Puritans enough to despise our amusements, and so long as we do that they will not amuse us.

WALLA WALLA. Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.

SHAMEEN RATEPAYERS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of Landowners and Ratepayers of the British Concession, Shameen, was held at H.B.M. Consulate-General on March 4. There were present H.B.M. Consul-General (22 votes), H.B.M. Vice-Consul (4 votes), Messrs. Matheson (10 votes), Brameld (8 votes), Tebbutt (2 votes), Mogra (1 vote), Bell (3 votes), Sutton (5 votes), Mehta (2 votes), M. O. Clarke (3 votes), Perb (3 votes), Farmer (2 votes), Wilson (13 votes), H. Staples-Smith (9 votes), Poizat (2 votes), Stetson (3 votes), Browne (3 votes), Mowbray-Jones (1 vote), Silver (1 vote), Reid (5 votes), Hansen (1 vote), J. Smith (2 votes), Pepperell (1 vote), Huxley (3 votes), Bond (1 vote), and Dr. Reynolds (2 votes)—Total votes, 117. H.B.M.'s Consul General presided.

THE REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Staples-Smith proposed, and Mr. Wilson seconded, that the Report and Financial statement for the first year as presented by the outgoing Council be adopted.

Mr. Staples-Smith said that under the heading of Waterworks it would be noticed that the Council's Engineers recommended the installation of additional filtering and pumping plant, the approximate cost of which would be about three thousand dollars. The present plant was installed during 1913, and since that time there had been heavy wear and tear on the machinery, the more so during the past two years as the demand for water had been greater, and without additional or spare pumping and filtering plant, the Council's Engineers found it extremely difficult to cope with the requirements of the Concession during the periods when the machinery had to be cleaned and otherwise attended to.

In connection with the paragraph in the report as to the extension of the existing plant, the meeting would recall that the Concession was without electric light for four days during July of last year, and as there had been a certain amount of discussion as to whether the size of the community now warranted Shameen having its own installation, the outgoing Council would suggest that this opportunity be taken to hear if any ratepayers had any views on the matter, and if it was considered advisable, he would suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate the question and report to a subsequent meeting of the ratepayers. The subject had been discussed from time to time by the outgoing and previous Councils, and the outgoing Council did not consider that a breakdown of just four days warranted a heavy outlay in expenditure, particularly as the cost of upkeep and maintenance, engaging a foreign engineer, etc., would be heavy, and they thought that no doubt a more regular supply would be obtainable from the Canton Electric Company when their new plant was properly installed. It had been the practice of previous Councils to make three yearly agreements with the Electric Light Company for the supply of light for the roads, and he might mention that the present agreement terminated next January, by which time probably a satisfactory supply would be forthcoming.

The accounts did not call for any special comment, beyond mentioning that there had been a noticeable saving on the estimates passed for roads, which was quite satisfactory. The thanks of the Council were due to Mr. Farmer for the considerable amount of work and time he had devoted to the general street improvements in the Concession. The Secretary of the Council, Mr. Matheson, had applied for six months' leave, and as the meeting would see from the report the outgoing Council had provisionally granted the application, in the absence of any special questions on the point at the meeting, the incoming Council would consider the application confirmed and make arrangements accordingly.

THE PROPOSED BUDGET.

The Chairman said that the next business before the meeting was the passing of the proposed budget, as submitted by the outgoing Council, and to approve the granting of the six months' leave to Mr. Matheson. Mr. Smith had pointed out the increased expenditure ratepayers had to face in connection with the waterworks, and he had also hinted at the possible expenditure in connection with the electric light installation. He would be glad to have the views of the meeting with regard to these points or on any other points in the budget for the year. It would be noticed from the report that the outgoing Council specifically asked for the views of the ratepayers with regard to the extension of the waterworks.

Dr. Reynolds said it seemed to him the position was that the machinery had to be installed if the plant closed down.

The Chairman said he presumed that if the waterworks were enlarged the price of water would rise.

Mr. Smith said he thought that the price of water would be raised.

Mr. Jamieson asked if any ratepayer had any remarks to make with regard to the extension of the waterworks, or if it was to be understood that the meeting endorsed the proposal of the outgoing Council and recommended the incoming Council to consider the matter of extending the waterworks plant at an expenditure of roughly about \$3,000. It was necessary for the incoming Council to have for their guidance an expression of the ratepayers' opinion.

Mr. Sutton proposed that the incoming Council be authorised to proceed as far as possible during the year with the matter mentioned under resolution No. 19. He did not know how the engineering position was at present, but he doubted very much if the engines would be out in the present year.

Mr. Reid seconded this, and it was carried.

The Chairman then proposed to submit to the meeting *en bloc* the remaining proposals and resolutions on the report—Nos. 1 to 9—unless any ratepayer had any objection to raise.

It was proposed by Mr. Staples-Smith, seconded by Mr. Farmer, and carried that resolutions Nos. 1 to 9 be passed.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Chairman said that the next business for the meeting was to declare elected the members of the incoming Council. The names that had been put forward were Mr. G. N. Courtney, Mr. W. Farmer, Mr. E. Pepperell, Mr. H. Staples-Smith and Mr. H. Sutton. These gentlemen were proposed by Mr. Annett and seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and had expressed their willingness to serve if elected. No other names having been submitted, he declared the above gentlemen elected.

NEW BYE-LAWS.

It would be noticed in the report that the outgoing Council had submitted for the consideration of the ratepayers new bye-laws, the first of which read as follows:—

"Machinery and factories. (No. 17a). No factory or machinery of any kind (except silk winding plant and lifts) shall be erected on the British Concession without the written consent of the Council. The Council shall have full power to withhold its consent to any such erection, which, in its opinion, is not in accord with methods which accrue to the public benefit and health, or which do not assure the general safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the Concession."

In case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the Council, the point in dispute shall be submitted through His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General to His Majesty's Office of Works, whose decision shall be final."

Discussion on the proposed bye-law was invited.

Mr. Sutton enquired if there was any special reason for framing this bye-law.

Mr. Staples-Smith replied that during the past year an application was made to the Council to erect a factory on the British Concession, and in the existing bye-laws there was nothing really in black and white to show that the Council had the right to refuse or grant this permission. At the time there was considerable discussion about this suggested factory, and it was thought that possibly in the future there might be more ratepayers on the settlement who might want to put up machinery or a factory of some kind; the Council suggested that they should have a ruling in black and white and, of course, any points of dissatisfaction would have to be submitted to His Majesty's Consul-General. It was really to give the incoming Council more backing in refusing or granting any such requests.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Smith's explanation was satisfactory to the meeting or if any other person wished further information in regard to the bye-law. Mr. Sutton expressed himself satisfied.

The proposed bye-law was then carried on the motion of Mr. Staples-Smith, seconded by Dr. Reynolds.

The Chairman said that the next bye-law which the outgoing Council wished to submit to ratepayers was No. 23A, which read as follows:—

"No person shall be allowed to land on or store in the Concession any Hides, Hoofs, Horns or other articles, produce or merchandise which may be considered by the Council on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health to be noxious or a danger to the Public."

"No person shall carry on any Offensive Trade (as recognised by the Local Government Board of Great Britain) or other trade which may be considered offensive or dangerous by the Council within the limits of the Concession."

Under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$25 per day in respect of each day either the above goods are landed or stored, or the Offensive or Dangerous trade carried on."

Dr. Reynolds said that this bye-law was suggested owing to the fact that during the last few years a large number of hides, etc., had been stored on the Concession, and it had been found advisable that there should be a bye-law prohibiting the storing of any obnoxious articles or, in fact, the carrying on of any obnoxious trade, and it was thought advisable that this should be put down in black and white so that there should be no dispute on any further occasion.

Mr. Farmer proposed, and Mr. Reid seconded, that the proposed bye-law

No. 23A be embodied in the bye-laws of the Shameen Municipal Council. This was carried.

H.B.M. Consul General thanked the outgoing Council for the work done during the past year. Shameen did not appear to have deteriorated during his absence. They were again indebted to Mr. Farmer for a very great deal of attention which he had devoted to the good Government of the Concession.

SUGGESTED REMOVAL ON A FOOTPATH.

Mr. Nixon raised the question of the removal of the path running along the southern side of the football field.

Mr. Staples-Smith replied that a letter, signed by 34 residents or members of the Sports Club, had that morning been received, asking the outgoing Council if they could arrange for the removal of the hard surface path in question and substitute either a soft path or a grass track. The outgoing Council could not see their way to do that, as they had had the path put down in place of a cinder track, but they had handed the letter to the Secretary for the incoming Council to deal with.

Mr. Farmer considered that in view of the fact that the path was part of the original concession the Council had no authority to remove it.

Dr. Reynolds considered that the path did constitute a danger to players, though only minor accidents had been brought to his notice so far. Two or three other ratepayers expressed the same opinion.

The Chairman did not think that the Municipal Council were authorised to remove the road in question. At the time the original Concession was laid out the area used as a football ground at present was a grass plot preserved in the same way as those in the Central Avenue. When the river gunboats began to visit Canton it was felt that the men must have some place for exercise, and they were allowed to kick footballs about on the ground. The path had always existed because for reasons of safety children were not allowed to walk on the bund, and on the other hand, they were not allowed to use the grass as a play-ground. The path must, therefore, remain, and it was merely a question for the Council to decide what its composition should be.

Later, Mr. Brown reverted to the path along the football field, and suggested that the meeting recommended to the incoming Council that the present path be done away with and a grass track substituted.

The Chairman said that when the bicycle craze first reached Shameen various paths were laid out at the request of residents, the removal of which was demanded later. If the path under discussion were removed now, it was possible that in the future it would have to be laid out again. It would be remembered that the hard surface was laid down recently because in wet weather the drippings from the trees turned the ground into a swamp.

A NAVAL CLUB.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson spoke about the Municipal Bungalow which the Naval Authorities were very anxious to secure for use as a Naval Club. He understood, however, that they could not pay the rent at present charged.

Mr. Staples-Smith told the meeting that the lease of the bungalow to the Japanese Club at \$155 per month terminated at the end of April, and the Council had been approached by the Naval authorities to lease the property for the purposes of a Naval Club, but it was understood that they could not pay any rental as high as \$155. The Council thought they would like the views of the land-tenants before taking the matter further. To rent the bungalow at \$100 per month would mean a loss of some \$800 a year to the community. The Naval Authorities had not actually made an offer in writing and the Council could not do anything until this was done.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson thought that they could pay \$100 per month.

Mr. Hansen enquired if the whole of the bungalow would necessarily be needed by the Naval authorities.

Mr. Farmer told the meeting that he had gone into the matter with the Secretary of the Naval Club and he found that the utmost profit derived from the Canton was from \$90 to \$95 per month, and in paying a rent of \$100 they would be losing about \$5 a month. The Canton, however, had considerable funds in hand, and he thought that the authorities would be prepared to draw on these monies to pay the balance. He proposed that the incoming Council be authorised to offer the lease of the bungalow under certain terms to the Naval authorities for the purpose of a Naval Club at a rental of \$100 per month. He would mention that the Portuguese Consul-General had protested against the present match as it shut out all the light and air from his house.

(Continued on Page 12.)

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OUR LOCAL PORTS.

[Stella—a star. Miss Stella Benson, at present living in Hongkong, has written a beautifully tender, shrewdly whimsical book called "Living Alone." It was briefly reviewed some weeks ago in *China Mail*. Through murky clouds of fiction, suddenly shines a star—Gleam of light in saddening darkness—Gleam of hope in dull despair—From warring jazz a tender tone—'Tis Stella Benson writing cheerfully, Musing, smiling rather tearfully, Seeing with eyes that gaze afar Souls that are not, souls that are, Magic, humour, love appealing, To them that "live alone." —W.]

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKEANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkeana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPIL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

(2nd Performance.)

Kindly assisted by Mrs. H. A. JONES, (Vocalist)

on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, at 5.30 P.M. Sharp.

Tickets obtainable at the Anderson Music Co. or at the Door at \$1.00 each.

CORONET PICTURES PLEASE

because they are out of the ordinary!

The Little House has another Big Picture tonight, in METRO'S 7 part Wonderplay "BLUE JEANS" featuring

VIOLA DANA, Showing at 2.30, 5.15 and 9.15.

Don't forget

"THE CIRCUS KING"

Episodes 9 and 10 at 7.15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED.

THE Steamship

"METHVEN"

will be despatched for SINGAPORE on or about Sunday, March 21st, 1920.

For freight and further information apply to:

J. H. WALLAGE, General Agent.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC. HONGKONG.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT VIA JAPAN PORTS.

U.S.S. "WEST CAOTUS"

29th March, 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

Telephone No. 2002. Powell's Building.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on the 23rd of March, 1920, at 5.15 P.M. to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notices posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE is also hereby given that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling, and Deep Water Bay, will be proposed an Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they or some of them be passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENHILL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

MONDAY, March 15, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Godowns of Messrs. Togo Kisen Kaisha, West Point.

81 cases Empty Bottles
40 Bales Old Newspaper
20 Kegs Ink

1 case Scissors
1 case Wax
1 case Drawing Paper
1 case Electric switches
1 case Battery Boxes
2 cases Soda Powder
8 bars Flat Iron
8 cases Mineral Water
8 cases Books

Also A Quantity of Tinned Provisions and Sundries

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE "EVERSHARP" PENCIL

IS A STRIKING ADVANCE IN PENCIL CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITY

ALWAYS SHARP NEVER SHARPENED

NOTE OUR PRICES

GOLD FILLED
No. 60 No. 61
\$4.00 each \$4.50 each

SILVER PLATE
No. 20 \$1.50 each

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP

18, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS, FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES, HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSE, METZ, RED WING, ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE AND Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 639.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manicure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN "Choice of all Choice Mineral Waters"

Do you know

That TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress a few years ago to admit Tansan free of Custom's charges?

That Tansan has carried off the HIGHEST AWARDS at every Exhibition where it has been shown in competition with most of the best known waters in the world?

That Tansan will counteract the injurious effects of bad whisky?

That the Tansan Spring is open to inspection to any one desirous of seeing this remarkable water issuing from its source?

For particulars apply to

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD., WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 124. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 9 p.m.)
From Macao daily 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, 67 from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 19th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" On 17th March.

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIOFUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Monday, 22nd March.

CELEBES MARU (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through

Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Thursday, 1st April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Wednesday, 17th March.

GANGES MARU Wednesday, 24th March.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

UNNAN MARU Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 6th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and

will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the

Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Monday, 16th March.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU Sunday, 14th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. TASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.Town Office: 64, COXNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 452.
Shipyard: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGTONG	Mar. 18, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Mar. 18, Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUROW	ICHANG	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & DAIREN	HANGKOW	Mar. 18, D'light.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	SINKIANG	Mar. 18, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIKONG	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent		
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and		
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai		
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading		
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,		
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.		
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.		
For Freight or Passage apply to		

Telephone No. 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMER	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	About
"ELKTON"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	March 17th.
"BEDFORD"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	April 2nd.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	April 28th.
"IGNITION"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	May 15th.
"CROSSKEYS"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	June 2nd.

FOR PORTLAND Direct.

STEAMER	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	About
"ABERCOSS"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	March 12th.
"PAWLETT"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	March 29th.
"COAXET"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	April 17th.
"WABAN"	Calling at Shanghai and Hongkong	May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINJAH"

About APRIL 10th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT

THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS

VIA

PORT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Operating the following FAR EASTERN SERVICE for the account

of the United States Shipping Board.

S. S. "WEST MONTPE" loading about March 15th.

S. S. "WEST HIKKA" loading about April 15th.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all

overland points in the United States.

OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings,

Chater Road, Telephone No. 1082.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	1st April.
SHIBUKAWA MARU	20,000	1st April (from Yokohama).
PERIA MARU	9,000	19th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	3rd May.
TENYO MARU	22,000	24th May.

From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, COLON, PANAMA,

CALLAO, ARIUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	March 13th.
SHINYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 13th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
CHOYO MARU	April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

C. P. O.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From	Due
Empress of Japan	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	From	Due
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	April 19
Empress of Asia	April 5	April 26
Monteagle	April 15	May 10
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 20	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 1	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 11	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passage from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Japan	Empress of Asia	Gold
16, 10 Tons Reg.	Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.	Gold
Empress of Japan	\$553.00 MONTAGLE	\$485.00
16, 10 Tons Reg.	3,165 Tons Reg.	

Rates & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Rates and other information please apply to—

HONGKONG OFFICE, Cable Address: CACANPA.

Telephone 712.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons)	(11,000 tons)	(10,200 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
March 25th, 1920.	May 15th, 1920.	March 20th, 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, 102 House Street. Tel. 1934.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIRONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 18th March at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 19th March at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIO" via Suez, April 20.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAOGA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
JAPANESE direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For	STEAMERS	SAILING
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"CITY OF NORWICH"	27th April.
LONDON	"EZZEMBE"	25th May.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to RIES & Co. Canton, 1

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama 21st March.
"JABON"	via Suez 10th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON RIES & CO., CANTON.

CHEMICAL SUPREMACY.

(Continued From Page 2.)

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	17th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	18th Mar.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"KHIVA"	6,900	4th April	MASSILLON & LONDON via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Mar. 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	19th Mar.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KHIVA"	9,000	16th Mar.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MADRAS"	7,000	17th Mar.	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Cargo Only.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU Wednesday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.
TATSUMI MARU (Cargo only) Sunday, 21st March.
TATSUMI MARU Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
*Calling Manila.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said, & Marseilles.

SHIDZUKA MARU Thursday, 18th March, at Noon.
KAGA MARU Friday, 2nd April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU End of April.
TSUYAMA MARU End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU Tuesday, 16th March.
TOBA MARU Beginning of April.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murhora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOTTORI MARU Monday, 15th March.
GENOA MARU Thursday, 1st April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
TOSA MARU End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
SHINYO MARU Friday, 19th March.
SHINZU MARU Sunday, 28th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
HAKODATE MARU Sunday, 28th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
HIKOKU MARU Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
WAKASA MARU Sunday, 14th March.
HEIMEI MARU Sunday, 14th March.
NAGANO MARU Tuesday, 16th March.
TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

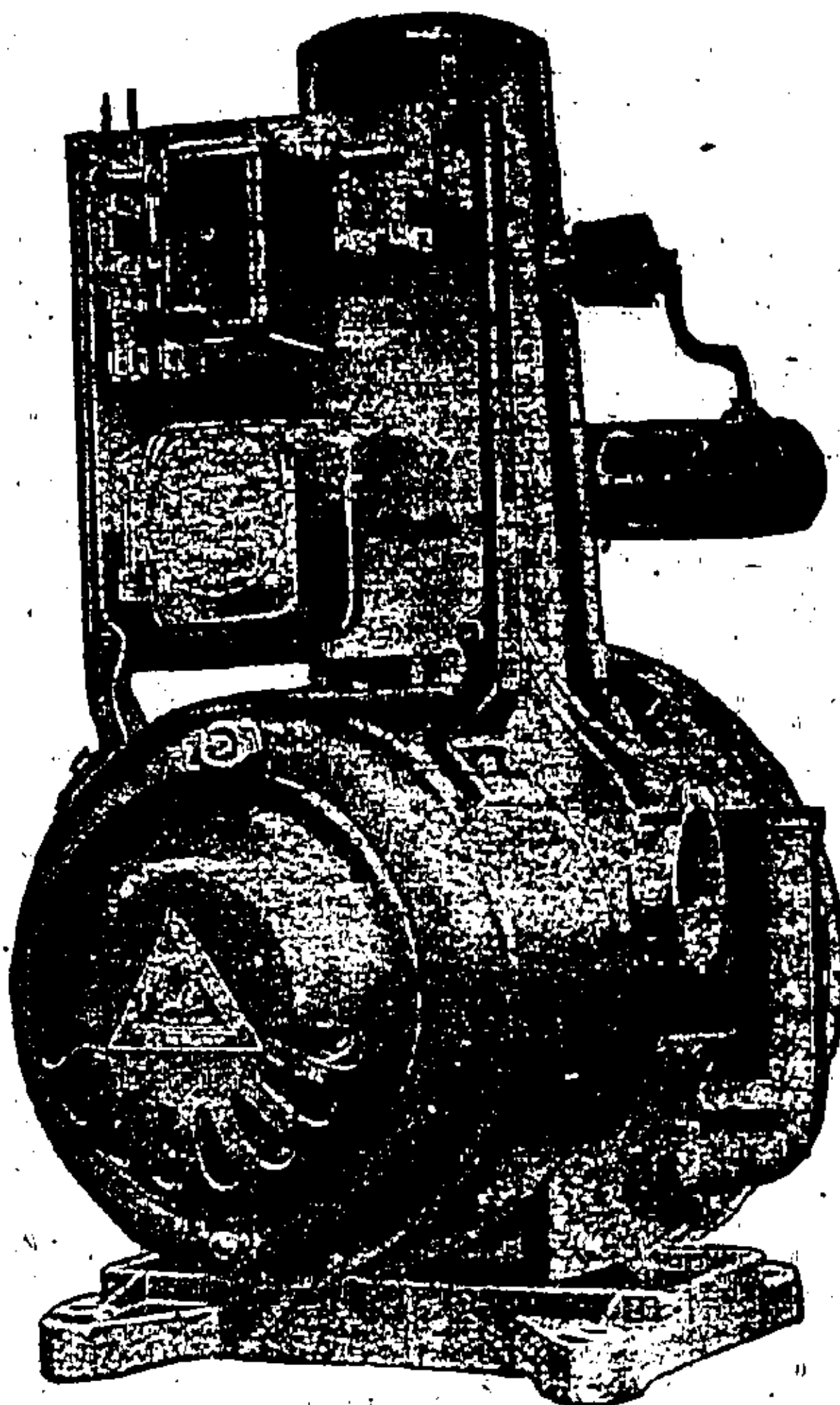
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Esquador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Wakking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st April.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Elkton	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Arabia Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'wai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	Empress of Japan	On 1st April.
New York via Suez.	Empress of Japan	Empress of Japan	On 1st April.
Australian Ports via Manila	Lucerne	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st April.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
New York via Panama	Lucerne	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st April.
Portland	Pawlett	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
New York via Panama	Munster Castle	The Admiral Line	On 1st April.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	P. & O. S.S. & A.L.	On 1st April.
Shanghai	Khiva	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st April.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Swatow & Bangkok	Chengtu	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st April.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Hakodate Maru	Yamauchi & Co.	On 1st April.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Warwick	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Unnan Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Swatow, Amoy & Fookow	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 1st April.
London and Rotterdam	Swazi	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st April.
Bombay & Colombo	Saigon Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London and Antwerp	Amakusa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via S'wai, Fuzhou & Cebu	Shiratsuyu Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Tacoma Maru	P. & O. S.S. & A.L.	On 1st April.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Dunera	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
Takso via Swatow and Amoy	Soebu Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.

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ALSO

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S.S. "WEST MINGO" FRIDAY, March 19th.

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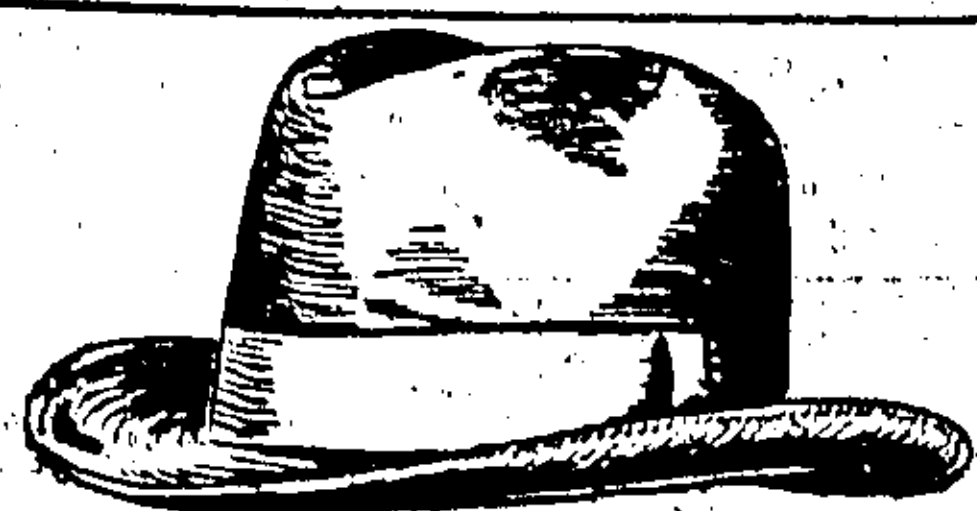
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CHANGING FAR EAST.

BRITISH TRADE.

BRAINS AND COMMERCE.

BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH, M. SC.

It is agreed by all thoughtful Britons that increased overseas trade offers the only solution of the present national difficulties; and the Far East offers a wonderful opportunity for the extension of our overseas trade. It is hoped that the following suggestions may be of some assistance in providing an outlet for the products of the workshops of this country. It is obvious that if British manufacturers and workmen intensify the production of the articles of commerce, as they so successfully increased the output on munitions of war, new markets must be found and the old markets must be enlarged. But the munitions of war made in 1917-18 were very different from those used in the previous struggle in South Africa. So will the munitions to be used in the commercial struggle to extend our markets be quite different from those used in the old days.

SCIENCE IN COMMERCE.

Amongst a mass of amusing and unconventional sentences recently poured forth by Lord Fisher, one arresting thought emerges. He did appreciate new ideas. The story of the young naval officer who gave a lecture at Portsmouth before an important audience of admirals and officials reminds us of the stupid opposition to mechanistic science in the naval circles of that day. History has proved that, in his untiring advocacy of steam turbines and other innovations, Lord Fisher served his country well. However much we may admire the picturesque appearance of the old sailing ships, we must acknowledge that they would have been useless at Jutland. With out in any way undervaluing the human element in fighting, we must remember the value of the ships, the guns, and other scientific equipment. Who can estimate the effect on the war, the number of lives saved, if some dynamic personality in authority had, in the very early stages, grasped the value of the tanks and insisted upon official encouragement? So it is in this matter of modern commerce. We must have good equipment. We must have all that is best and most modern in machinery and in ideas, in the workshops of Britain. We must have the old spirit of enterprise and adventure in our traders abroad, but they must use the most scientific weapons available. In China, about sixty years ago, the articles of commerce were opium and tea. They have gone out of fashion. Some Chinese still use opium in excess, but it is home-grown; it is not imported from India. Tea still comes to Britain, but mostly from India and Ceylon, as the Chinese have failed to take scientific advice in connection with cultivation of the tea-plant. There would be much cheaper tea in this country today if the same attention had been given to improving the culture of tea in China as has been done, under British direction, in India and Ceylon.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Although opium and tea as articles of foreign commerce in China have almost disappeared, the Customs returns prove that the external trade is increasing each year. Manufactured articles, including metals and machinery from the Far East. Natural produce, including such diverse articles as vegetable oils, tungsten, eggs, and furs, are being sent from China to British ports. How can we increase, in volume, this stream of trade along the ocean route between this country and the

Far East? Only by the help of science. We must produce more articles, and produce them more cheaply, in our own workshops. We must encourage and assist the Chinese to learn science so that they may appreciate the value of the vast natural resources latent in their own country. For the increased purchases of metals, machinery, and other goods from "the workshops of the world" will be paid for by the development of mines and other natural wealth in China. Until the educated Chinese understand the value to China of assistance from the foreigner they will never develop their own country. They will only realise the possibilities when they know more about science and machinery.

For seven years the writer has been lecturing to Chinese students in a British university in geographical China upon engineering subjects. It is actually fifteen years ago that he first met three young Chinese, as students in England, whose friendship he still greatly values. As each year goes by his admiration for the Chinese, as individuals, increases. Says a Chinese proverb, "China is a sea that salts all of the rivers that flow into it"; it is impossible to work with the Chinese without feeling the truth of the proverb. Millions of pounds worth of business is done, each year, in Hongkong and in Shanghai, between the British and Chinese without a written word. A rich Chinese merchant one day visited the University of Hongkong. He spontaneously offered an annual subscription to the funds for five years. Soon afterwards he died. There was nothing but the word of a dead man. But his relatives accepted the obligation, and, indeed, did more than honour his word.

The Chinese valued learning when the people of Britain were painting their bodies and burning in wicker cages victims of a crude religion. To-day the writer notices among young Chinese a respect—it is not too much to say a reverence—for the genius of the British pioneers of science. For although there are clever men, in positions of authority in this country, who know little or nothing of the majestic laws of nature, and their own countrymen, it is noticeable that the newly educated young Chinese—men speaking English—fluently—respect the British because of their record in scientific work. Curious as it may seem, the young Chinese student in engineering has a deeper respect for such men as Watt and Faraday than is to be found among our British undergraduates. The elderly Chinese merchant, while he gets on well with the British, admires most of all the ships, the engines, the dynamo, and the other concrete evidences of our ability to translate thoughts into works. He sees the results, and every effort should be made to convince, not only the working-classes of this country, but the civil servants, the professional classes, and even the statesmen, that Great Britain is the workshop of the world. The workshop must be kept running, or the workers will have no wages, and many of the rest of the community no occupation. Yet we seem to have wrangles instead of work, in these days of difficulty.

THE NEW ORGANISATIONS.

For the past eighteen weeks the writer has been addressing various trade committees on this great problem of British trade with China. He has also been privileged to address and to converse with men who mould public opinion. He has visited the splendid new workshops which have arisen in Britain, phoenix-like, out of the ashes of the war, and which will, if given the chance, pay for the war. Everyone wants prosperity and production, but too many of those concerned with such problems are nervous and suspicious. The only remedy lies with the Press. The

community can be educated to look beyond the shores of this little island of the West. It was the privilege of the writer to watch the effect of his sojourn in the Far East upon a well-known Labour leader, Colonel John Ward, M.P. His eulogy of the British pioneers in China, of the work that the British had done for the Chinese, was spontaneous and sincere. But only residence in China produced it. That gave him his evidence. The writer has earned his livelihood as a mechanic in a British workshop, and he now sees improved conditions everywhere. Nothing but overseas trade can pay for the new standards. The mechanic building an engine for China is doing good work for his country, and serving China well. He is sending a torch of science into an underdeveloped land. He is promoting Anglo-Chinese friendship, the pivot of peace in Asia. But he could not secure the order for the engine. Those of us who know the value of scientific effort to any country may persuade our Chinese friends to use machinery. But the trade organisations of this country can do more. The war gave the stimulus for the formation of the Federation of British Industries. If its overseas organisation is developed along the right lines, as it appears to be, it will be one of the most valuable assets of Empire trade. Such an organisation should be encouraged by workmen and manufacturers alike. The Government of the country has also developed a Department of Overseas Trade. That has done, and will continue to do, most useful work. But the manufacturer and the workman pay less in the end if they keep as free as is feasible from State aid. These new trade organisations can do overseas work that cannot be done by officials responsible to a legislature. On the other hand, overseas merchants would welcome more general interest in local trade problems by Government officials than was the fashion in the pre-war days. But the functions of a Government department and a trade organisation are obviously different even if, at times, their paths are parallel.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It is, therefore, no reflection upon the Government of the Colony of Hongkong that the local mercantile community have decided to act for themselves in the matter of trade development. They value and appreciate Government assistance, but they too, want to help to keep the workshops of Britain running at full speed. They believe that the introduction of machinery into China is practical missionary work. The real, and the natural, leaders of the British mercantile community in the Far East are men of ideals. They believe that only by the extension of the knowledge concerning Nature's laws can the difficulties China be solved.

To neutralise the effects of the anti-British propaganda which our enemies carried on during the war, the British merchants in China suggested freely with the most patriotic object in view. They finally succeeded in that object. They have now set up a trade information bureau whose sole purpose is to supply the British manufacturer with any information about China which he may require. While it is inevitable, and indeed desirable, that there will be rivalry and competition between various mercantile interests in the Far East as in Great Britain, it is splendid to be able to say with conviction that the war has taught them all that they must unite for this national object of Empire trade.

At times there are complaints in the places where Britons congregate in the Far East that there is a "home" at home. The exiles grow weary, especially when evidence accumulates concerning blunders made in England. Out there we know the Chinese as an intelligent, indeed an intellectual, race; but we know also the difficulties of the pioneers. The Chinese have learnt to like, and to admire the British. They do not like the Japanese. Unfortunately there are few Europeans in the Far East who do not share those feelings. The best friends of Japan are those who do their utmost to persuade her men of commerce and politicians that it actually pays, even in a material sense, to conform to certain recognised rules in trade and intercourse with other nations.

The Briton in China is a pioneer, and he deserves the support of those in Britain who realise the importance of this market, which is just beginning to develop. If he has feelings of discouragement, he has, however, moments of exaltation, a justifiable pride in his own race. From Penang to Peking the Briton has done things. In Peking he has organised the Maritime Service, the Salt Gabelle, and in Hongkong he has transformed a barren rock into a hive of industry. In Malaya, a few years ago, he discovered coal. It was not of a high quality, and there were, as always, the Jeremiahs. But a young Briton of enterprise and ability set to work,

about seven years ago. To-day the railways of Malaya are extending; more locomotives are going out there, because of the coal. That fuel will probably one day be used for a super-power station to supply electricity all over British Malaya. The mine itself has kept workshops in Britain busy manufacturing its boilers, wind-pumps, and electrical machinery, that astonish even an engineer. But that is not all. The same energy has flowed over to other projects. A match factory, with British equipment, will make matches for Malaya cheaper than those from Japan. Other industries will inevitably follow. The tin mines and the rubber factories of Malaya will work more efficiently on local coal, and, in consequence, they will expand. Thus not only do the new pioneers blaze the trail for the products of British workshops, but they also develop the natural resources of the earth. The most deadly foe of ignorance, disease, and inefficiency is the energetic pioneer with some knowledge of science.

A CALL TO BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

The British opened the oyster of foreign trade in China. Pioneers, who followed and fought the monopoly of the old East India Company in the Far East, have carried the name of British firms far away inland, up the rivers, and even over the mountains of China. Sometimes the British Government has been interested—Palmerston especially saw what the future might bring forth. Often there were stories of muddle and misunderstanding. At a period when every section of the Empire, when every strata of society, is urging its claims, it may seem almost impertinent for a handful of Britons in the Far East to rise a cry. But it is something more than a cry; it is a call, not for money—the Colony of Hongkong contributes money for Empire defence, and is self-supporting—but for careful consideration. We do not ask for financial help from "home"; we ask for the opportunity to help the Old Country. We want to see manufacturers of Great Britain filling cargoes for the Far East with British goods, and we want those cargoes to go back full of raw materials. It cannot be done without enthusiasm, without enterprise, and certainly not without hard work. Ignorant people talk of China as a land of pagodas and pagodas. But in 1911, the pagodas vanished. The Chinese have ceased to build pagodas, but they are crowding into Hongkong and Shanghai so as to live in reinforced concrete houses with electric stoves. The Chinese Government does not regard foreigners with contempt; it purchases machinery from British workshops and relies upon British brains to manage the most important branches of the national revenue. An Emperor of China sent a letter to King George III. with the admonition, "Trimble and obey." In this generation, a President of the Chinese Republic has distinguished British ex-journalist as a political adviser, and founds a President's Scholarship in a British University.

Thus we see that British prestige in the Far East still stands high, and that British trade prospects are good. All that is needed is for Britain to produce cheaply, to show the scientific and commercial enterprise which has made her famous in the past, and, above all else, for those in the army of industry—the captains, the sergeants, the privates—to work with good-will and determination. For all of us—whether in Britain or overseas, have the same ideals if we think at all. We want to increase the scale of living of our race and of humanity. We want to make the desert fertile, and convert the swamp into an orchard. We want to utilise the natural resources of the earth, to improve the conditions of life for the millions who inhabit it. We want to be worthy of those we know and who inspire us when we pause to think—"the glorious dead." But in order to do those things we must all work much harder than at present. For with all our scientific progress and our new knowledge, the old laws remain. The shirkers of peace times should be as unpopular as the shirkers who hang back from their duty during war. If there are no drones in the hive of industry, there will be a plentiful supply of honey. Science and enterprise will provide the raw material—the supplies arranged by Nature are inexhaustible. But there must be peace, organisation, unity of purpose, and cheerful effort if there is to be progress instead of chaos. Of course, we shall succeed in the end; but we must have no more waste of life, energy, or treasure, in the winning of success—Daily Telegraph.

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PUBLIC DEBATE ON SOVIET SYSTEM.

Mr. T. B. Morrison, Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Mr. William Gallacher, Paisley, met in a public debate in the City Hall, Perth, on "That the Soviet system is an impossible form of democratic government." The meeting was the result of a challenge issued to the Solicitor-General when addressing a political meeting at Perth. Mr. Morrison took the affirmative and Mr. Gallacher the negative. Supporters of the latter travelled long distances to record their vote, and on a division out of the audience numbering fully 2,000, 1,015 voted for the affirmative and 590 for the negative.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

HONGKONG MARCH 14TH 1920.
1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.).
Services, Merbecke.
Hymns, 333, 230, 313, 555, 551.
4th time (11 a.m.).
Responses, Ferial: Venite, Alcock; Psalms, (115 96th evening) verses 145 to 180 Barnby, 181 to 178 Barnby; To Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins 328, 197.
Liturgy (12 Noon).
Evening Service (6 p.m.).
Responses, Ferial: Psalms, 39 (5th morning); Purcell, 40 Turle; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Monk.
Hymns, 183, 265, 565.
Serenfolds Amen.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, March 14th.
Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Hymns, 129, 334, 439, 438.
Psalms, 67.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Hymns, 103, 423, 441, 444, 445.
Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
C. Lectures for the London Missionary Society.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

14TH MARCH 1920.—4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion at 6.15 a.m.
Hongkong Cadet's Church Parade.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Opening, Voluntary—Prelude in F. Hymn, 7; Venite, Turle; Psalm, 118 Verses, 145 to 178—As Set To Deum, Chabrier 15 day; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 265, 438.
Concluding Voluntary.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Opening, Voluntary; Hymn, 333.
Psalms, 39 and 40—Tune (Alternative Chorus), Magnificat, Barnhill; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 180, 291; Vesper Hymn, 141.
Concluding Voluntary.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, March 14.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. G. T. Waldegrave.

Peak Church.

6.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8.30 Evening Service.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

SUNDAY, 14th March 1920.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Preacher, Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Preacher, Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glensale.

Mass at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
8.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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O-CEDAR MOPS

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We have received a consignment of O-Cedar Mops and Polish as it is a little in excess of our requirements we are offering Mops and Polish at exceptional low rates for the Month of March.

O-CEDAR MOPS

in round a triangle Shape.

\$2.50 each.

With every Mop sold during March we will give an O-Cedar duster.

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4 doz Bottle 40 cts, 12 doz. Bottle 75 cts.

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MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH. IMPORTANCE TO INDUSTRY.

In the rooms of the Royal Society there was held a symposium and exhibition which should have an important bearing on British industry and British research work. The function owed its inception to that distinguished man in science and industry, Sir Robert Hadfield. He recognised, as few others have done, the vast importance of the microscope in numerous spheres of industrial activity, and, being jealous for the future wellbeing of this country, he conceived the idea of arranging a gathering which should drive this fact home in the most forcible way to those who, either as scientists or as captains of industry, associated with our industrial future.

In the Faraday Society, of which he is the president, he found warm supporters, and it was not long before the active sympathy was enlisted of the Royal Microscopical Society, the Optical Society, and the Photomicrographic Society. These bodies, working in co-operation with the Optical Committee of the British Science Guild, set to work to make the symposium worthy of the objects aimed at, and the result has been such as must satisfy all associated with the venture. The attendance was so large that many failed to secure admission to the lecture rooms, and had to satisfy themselves with an inspection of the fine exhibits.

These included a selection arranged on the ground floor of microscopes from the collection in the Science Museum, South Kensington, lent by the Board of Education. The instruments selected were arranged in chronological order, and illustrated the development of the compound microscope from the end of the sixteenth century until towards the middle of the nineteenth century. Janssen's microscope (1500) was represented by a facsimile copy, and Hooke's microscope (1665) by a photograph of the plate in his "Micrographia." There were also examples of the work of the leading English opticians of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, viz: Marshall, Culpeper, Cuff, Martin, Adams, Mann, Watkins, Biebler, Dollond, Smith, Ross, Powell, Tulley, and Pritchard. To mark the introduction of the apochromatic objective microscope by Zeiss, made in 1838, was also shown.

FOUNDER OF METALLOGRAPHY.

But it was in the library that the most interesting exhibits were on view. Here were shown the original specimens belonging to the late Dr. Sorby, of Sheffield, the founder of

the science of metallography. As Sir Robert Hadfield explained in one of the papers contributed by him to the symposium, Sorby, as a geologist, first worked on transparent rock sections, but subsequently realised the immense advantage of the application of the microscope to the structure of metals. His first paper on this subject was read in 1841. His earlier work was for some years neglected, but in view of the immense strides which were subsequently made in the science of metallography, the microscope, in the hands of such men as Martens, Osmond, and Le Chatelier, became one of the most powerful instruments of research. But it is to Sorby that the credit belongs of having first evolved the microscopic method, whereby the structure of a metal can be laid bare. Sheffield is naturally proud of the late Dr. Sorby, and the university of that city highly prizes the specimens which it lent to yesterday's exhibition and which were bequeathed to it on Sorby's death in 1908.

Of great interest was the exhibit illustrating the microscope in relation to the analysis of textiles. The microscope is the final court of appeal in the testing of textile materials, in so far as the nature of their constituent fibres is concerned. But the instrument has other uses. It can determine whether the fibres are in their normal state or have undergone treatment which has altered their shape. Mercerised cotton is a good example. It can likewise determine whether coloured pigments or dyes. The pigment calls appear as separate units, while the dyed fibres appear uniform tint throughout. The exhibition was indeed convincing as showing the importance of the microscope to numerous phases of industry.

It was not in the exhibition, however, that the main interest centred, but in the striking list of papers submitted at the two sessions. These touched at practically every point of the subject of the symposium—"The Microscope: Its Design, Construction, and Application." Briefly, the objects aimed at were (a) improvement in the technique of the microscope itself, including its manufacture; (b) improvement in lenses, including eyepieces and objectives of high power; (c) improved application of the microscope for research in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

It was realised by those who took the initiative in the matter that, unfortunately in the past, both in England and America, too much dependence had been placed on Germany and Austria as regards the supply of the best type of microscope, including constructional details and high-quality lenses. This situation,

it was felt should be avoided in future. Whilst disclaiming any intention of running down the good work of those who, until recently, have been enemies, but who in the past wisely equipped themselves in scientific developments and applications of all kinds, the various societies mentioned think the present time opportune for learning the lessons taught by the war, and there is little doubt that the discussions which took place yesterday will do much to further this object.

In the course of his introductory address, Sir Robert Hadfield gave a brief history of the societies which took part in the symposium, and explained how the question of such a symposium first arose. He pointed out the unenviable position of the British optical industry at the outbreak of the war and the necessity of ensuring that such a condition of affairs should never recur. As showing that it is of the highest importance that this country should be independent of foreign aid in its supplies of this nature, he said that had it not been for the enterprise of just one British firm with regard to the supply of optical glasses at the outbreak of the war, we might have been absolutely stranded in the supply of the necessary products, both for apparatus and glassware, so essential in sighting and other instruments of observation used in modern warfare.

During the war our instrument makers were necessarily largely employed in many directions, and were unable to cater for the requirements of the microscopist. They could not thus devote the time so essential for improving not only the mechanical but the optical details of the microscope, including its objectives and eyepieces. Notwithstanding the many advances made during the war by the chemist, the electrician, the metallurgist, the engineer, and others, no special claim could be made by the microscopist. As far as could be gathered the methods and appliances now used did not show great advance on those prior to the war, in saying that he did not mean to indicate that knowledge had not been accumulated, and that we should in the future be dependent upon foreign supplies as in the past. It was one of the main objects of that symposium to bring forth and prove that all these requirements could and would be met by the Anglo-Saxon, or, at any rate, it would be possible in the immediate future.

Sir Robert proceeded to give a short history of the microscope from its earliest stages up to the present day, touching on the work of those who have contributed to the development of this powerful instrument of research. Subsequently he dealt with the application of the microscope to

modern metallurgy, emphasising some of the subsidiary points which must be attended to for complete success. In addition, he dealt with certain aspects of crystallography and the ultra-microscope, two subjects which are intimately related to the work of the modern microscopist. It would be difficult to refer at length to the numerous papers submitted for the consideration of those present, but special mention must be made of the chairman's contributions on the Faraday Society and Photomicrographs of Steel and Iron Sections. So far as the latter is concerned, Sir Robert holds that further progress in metallurgy depends essentially on the use of more powerful microscopes giving higher magnifications, allied with increased resolving power. As to the Faraday Society, in addition to its purely scientific work, it has been of great assistance to the country during the war, particularly in connection with the Nitrogen Products Committee of the Ministry of Munitions.

FUTURE DISCOVERIES.

Perhaps the importance of the subject of microscopy is best summed up by the remarks of Professor H. M. Howe: "All our present conceptions," he writes, "of the nature of alloys are due to the microscope. The labours of Sorby, of Osmond, and of Le Chatelier brought us to the point at which we recognise pearlite as a eutectic, the great turning point in the progress of our conceptions. One finds important problems solved quickly and surely by means of a magnification of 2,000 which completely baffled us when our magnification was confined to 200 diameters. Thus, just as the first step of slight magnification opened up a new world to us, so a second step has brought new and important conceptions of great potential service. Have we not good reason to hope from the past that important knowledge awaits further increase in our powers of magnification? Have we not very reason to believe that this knowledge is there to-day, behind that closed door, awaiting its unlocking by him who shall devise the key? No doubt the technical difficulties are extreme, but surely the reward which awaits success should be proportionally great."

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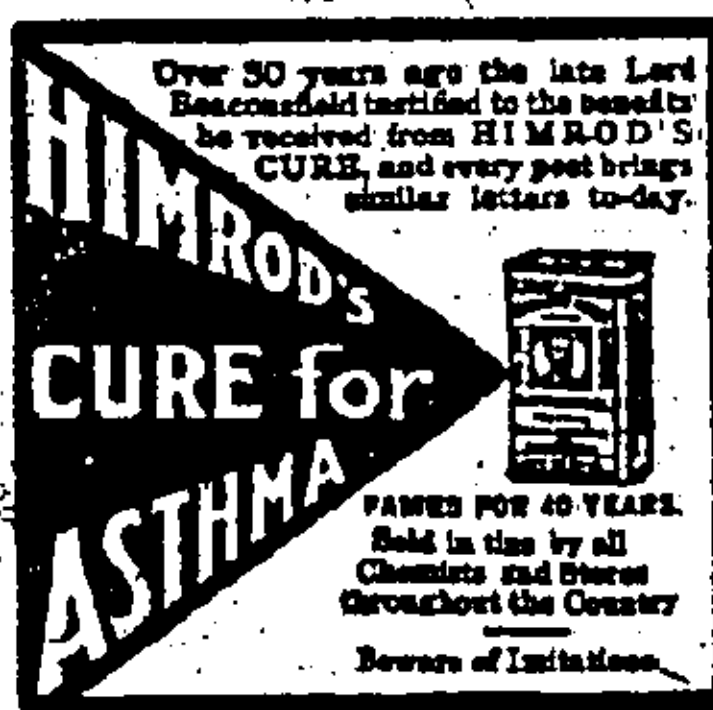
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A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
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Over 50 years ago the late Lord Rosebery testified to the benefits he received from HIME'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

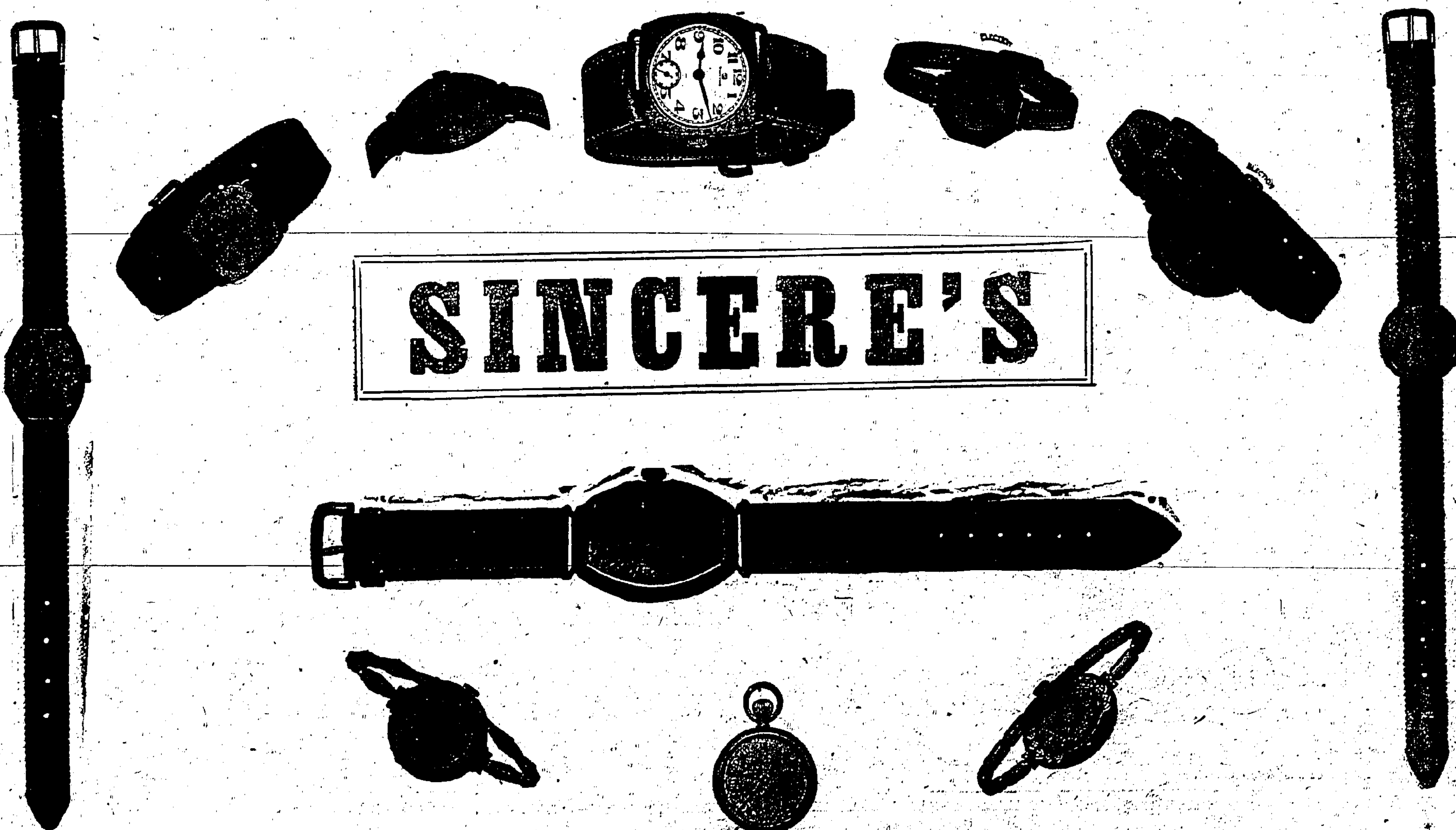
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PAID FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in time by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Stomach troubles, indigestion, loss of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous depression, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, maddening, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out and worn down.

"ETARZO Blood Medicine." See next insertion for further particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 the Trial Bottle of either remedy to "THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 10, CHURCH LANE, LONDON." Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has warning "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY DOCTORS, GENUINE CHEMISTS.



We have just received a fresh shipment of Watches of the latest styles. A complete line including up-to-date Walthams, Elgins, Elections, etc. are on show at our premises, inspection of which is cordially invited.

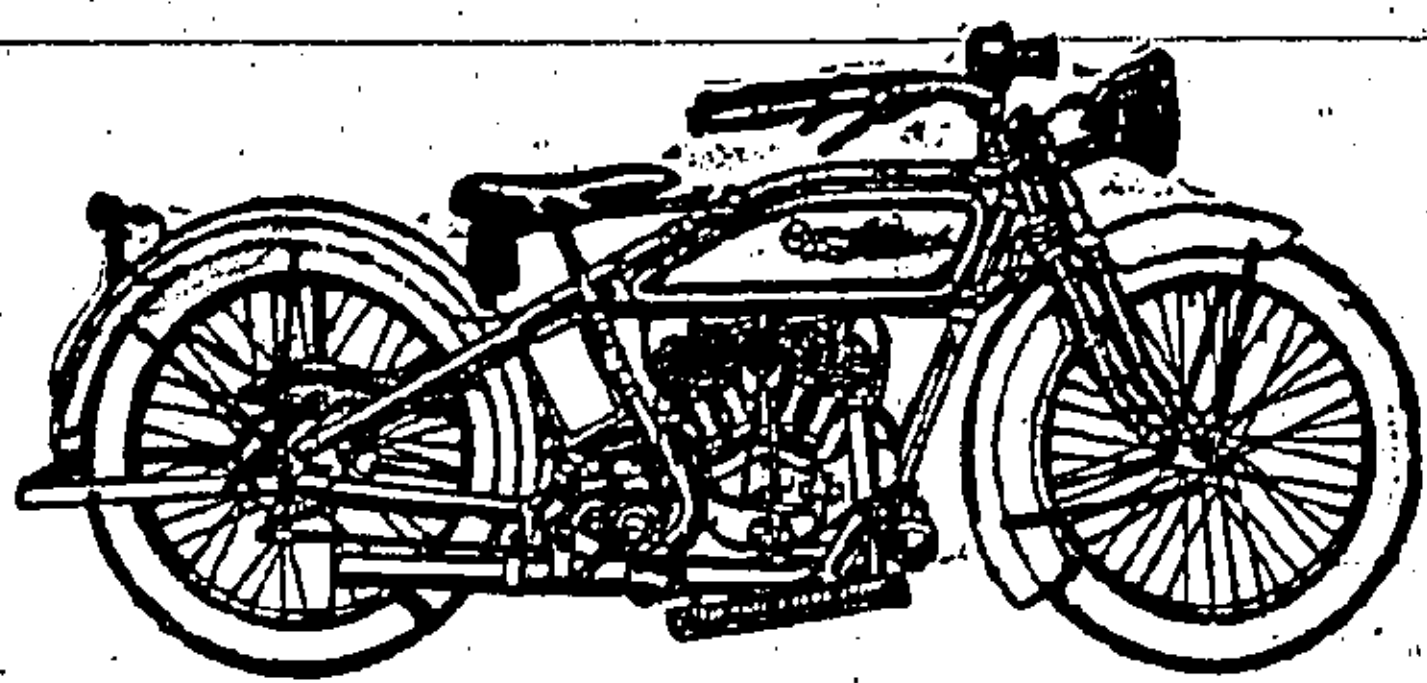
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The wonderful possibilities for pleasure-riding offered by the motor-cycle are, after all, its first claim on the private owner. Equipped with a side car the pleasure possibilities are greatly expanded and the motor-cycle has become a family conveyance, affording healthful recreation to thousands who otherwise would miss the delights of touring and country riding.



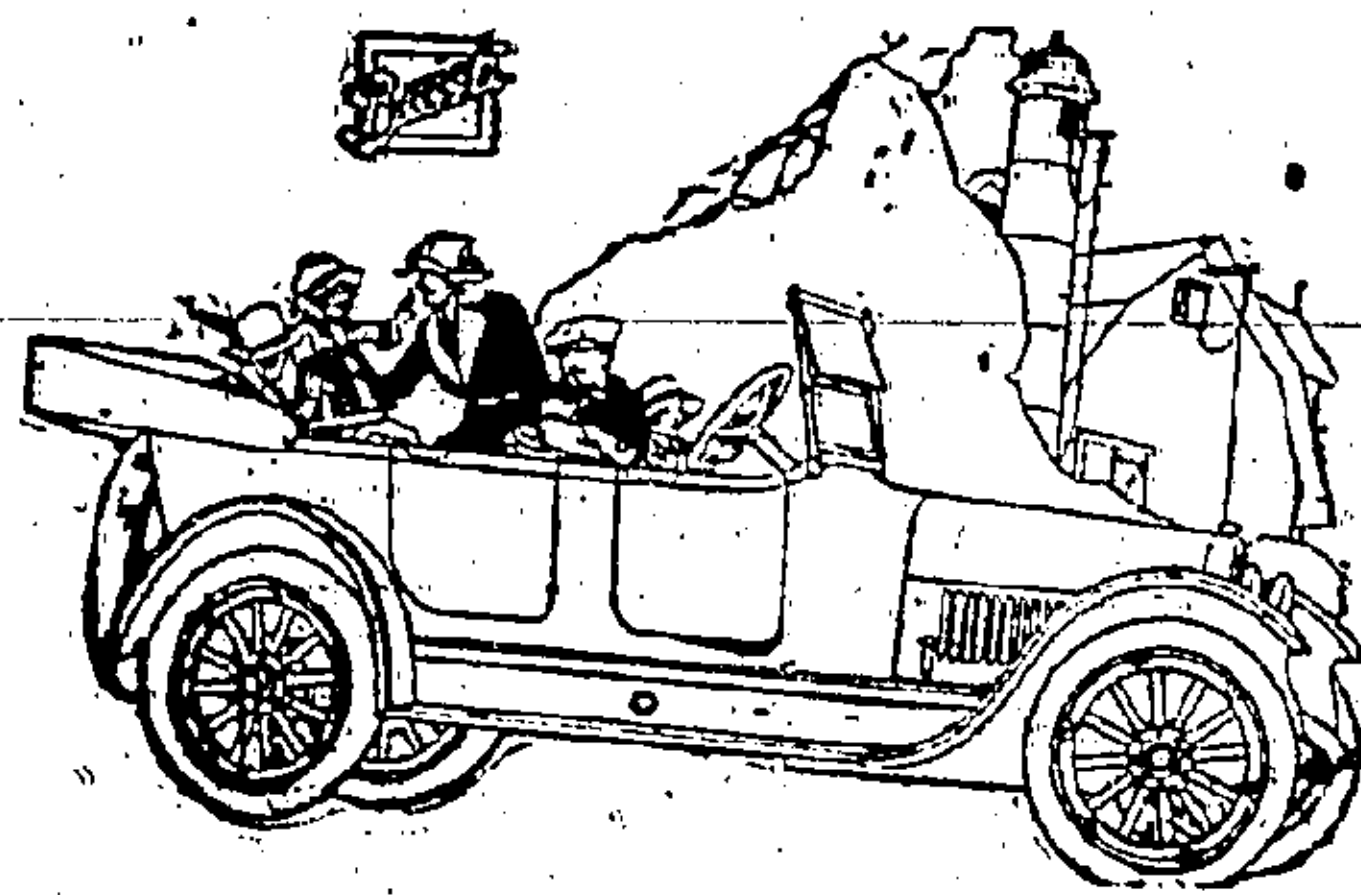
In business the parcel car has made the motorcycle an excellent medium for speedy and economical delivery service. The big advantages of the motorcycle for business or pleasure are self-evident. Economy in the first cost, in upkeep, in operation—small space required for storage—speed and power aplenty are but a few.

The 1920 Reading Standard is a sturdy, powerful machine in which nowhere has strength been sacrificed for appearance. It is, however, a beautiful and luxurious machine with handsome, impressive lines. The abundance of power and marvellous possibilities for speed, combined with a sense of stability and comfort in riding, has earned for the Reading Standard in years past the well deserved title, "America's Best Motorcycle." The 1920 is without doubt the "WORLD'S MASTER MOTORCYCLE."



READING, PA.

Before deciding on a motorcycle, better have a demonstration on a Reading Standard.



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Like the hall-mark on an article of silver, or the Carat mark on a thing of gold, the name BUICK on the radiator of an automobile represents a definite standard of motor-car value. It stands for familiar proven features of design, for excellence of construction, for dependable performance. It represents the product of an organization, which for almost twenty years has maintained an enviable reputation for producing in very large volume motor-cars of uniformly high quality and exceptional performance.

It is the symbol of a car, insuring to its possessor that pleasure and satisfaction which come only from the ownership of an automobile giving the maximum of performance and service under all conditions.

The Chinese Railway Commission, after numerous experiments with cars of different makes, recently placed into operation, between Kalgan and Orge, thirty-five BUICK motor-cars, and their operation has been so successful and profitable that 65 more cars were ordered.

For reliability, economy, strength, performance, balance and convenience there is nothing to beat the BUICK valve-in-head motor car. It is the "Car of Achievement", the favourite among people who want things done quickly and certainly. BUY A BUICK CAR TO-DAY.

"A SMALL BIG CAR."

A "Small Big Car" is as fitting a title for the SCRIPPS-BOOTH as may be found. Not an imitation of a Big Car, but a big car built small—all of the refinements, all of the advantages—everything that a big car has, except the high price and cost of upkeep.

It is the ideal car for the particular owner who desires something luxurious without being costly. Not only have the best materials been selected, but they have been built up into a unit so distinctively good as to merit and receive the approbation of the most knowing critics.

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THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE TROUBLE-SOME TURK.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Bryce, dealing with the massacres in Cilicia urged that the frontiers of new Turkey should not approach the frontiers of Persia and Mesopotamia. He moved that immediate steps were needed to secure the safety of Christians in Cilicia and Armenia and to end Turkish rule there. He declared it was very unfortunate that the Government's intentions with regard to Constantinople were communicated to the Viceroy of India before Parliament was informed and that the concession to Turkey was made in such a way that it could be represented as a surrender to agitation in India. This had greatly harmed British prestige in India and the effect in Turkey was disastrous. The Turks would attribute the concession to timidity. He urged the despatch of troops and warships to Asia Minor.

FRANCE'S TRAITORS.

After an inquiry lasting over a year, the trial by court-martial of thirteen French soldiers on charges of intelligence with the enemy, espionage, and desertion began at Grenoble recently. It will be a painful story that will be told in court. Some of the men were taken prisoners and moved to camps at Giessen and Darmstadt, where, it is alleged, they lent themselves to German espionage by correspondence. One of the accused, Martin, was married to a German woman, and he is alleged to have made a statement to a German officer to the effect that German prisoners were ill-treated in France. His declaration was published in many German newspapers, and as a reward for his services he was permitted to join his wife, with whom he remained for eight months, and only left her when his presence in Germany created a scandal among the population. Another propagandist for Germany was Janvier, who sent numerous defeatist letters to France under false names. He is further charged with giving to the enemy information about the Hotchkiss machine-gun.

When Cal, another of the accused, who had been an assiduous contributor to German propagandist sheets, left the camp at Koenigsbrueck, a German officer gave him this recommendation: "Cal has rendered eminent services." Darrigan, who had been a police inspector in Tunis, displayed such zeal at Giessen that he was sent to Darmstadt, where the Germans themselves called him "The Bolshevik." Barratt, who deserted at the front and was taken prisoner, called himself an inventor of an apparatus for regulating fire on aeroplanes. He went to Berlin in connection with his invention, and on his return to Darmstadt a workshop was placed at his disposal. The allegation is that it was through Barratt that several French prisoners were punished.

The doings of the "Blonde Lady of Antwerp," who is said to have obtained her recruits for espionage work from among French deserters, will be heard of during the trial. Three of the accused—Dupuis, Rimoux, and Forest—are alleged to have worked for her. She had large sums of money at her disposal, and her spies went on special missions. They were given discharge certificates, transport orders, or permissions which seemed to be perfectly regular. Dupuis was caught with permits for Marseilles, Le Creusot, and other

WEATHER REPORT.

March 13d. 12d. 15m. - Owing to the absence of telegraphic returns, there is insufficient information available to justify the issue of a weather map or forecast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.82 inches. Against an average of 4.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th,...

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. None.

2.—Formosa Channel. None.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lauksa. None.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. None.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 13 1920.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 10 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

M. Feb. 14 to 20, 1920.

Day of Week	Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Sun.	14	h m	feet	h m	feet
Mon.	15	h m	feet	h m	feet
Tues.	16	h m	feet	h m	feet
Wed.	17	h m	feet	h m	feet
Thur.	18	h m	feet	h m	feet
Fri.	19	h m	feet	h m	feet
Sat.	20	h m	feet	h m	feet

places, and had to confess that he had come to France on a mission for Germany. Rimoux and Forest also came to France several times, and sent the information they had collected to the "Blonde Lady." Three of the accused soldiers wrote regularly for the *Gazette des Ardennes*, and another, who had deserted, taking with him a work he had written on "Social Reorganisation," is spoken of as a zealous accomplice of German officers engaged in espionage.

THE "ANTILOCHUS" IN.

The Blue Funnel Ship "Antiochus" arrived in port this morning en route from Vladivostok to Europe. Aboard are 1,203 Serbian, Croat and Slovene soldiers and their families. While en route from Vladivostok to Hongkong small pox and typhus fever broke out among these troops and their families and ten cases of small pox and three cases of typhus with other doubtful cases have been developed. On the arrival of the ship in port this morning these cases were taken to the isolation hospital. The ship will be duly disinfected here and preparations made for proceeding on its voyage free of disease.

In the meanwhile the Captain commanding the battalion has sent a request to the Chairman of the American Red Cross asking that, if possible, this party be furnished with a considerable amount of drugs and medicines and changes of linen. It has also been ascertained that there is considerable need for hot weather clothing for the entire party which includes about sixty women and thirty children.

The Chairman of the American Red Cross will be glad to receive any contributions in kind or otherwise for the furnishing of these medicines and particularly for furnishing the necessary clothing for these people, many of whom have no other clothing than that they now wear. Any such contributions can be sent to the American Consulate General on Monday or Tuesday or can be sent otherwise to the ship.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Semferopol," Capt. Steinberg, 1,493 tons, arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Shanghai, with 35,543.26 piculs of rice.

The s.s. "Hsintah," Capt. J. Glen, 1,340 tons, arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Shanghai, with 1,588 tons of general cargo and 50 bags and 2 baskets of mail.

The s.s. "Jason," Capt. J. Ramsey, 4,800 tons, arrived yesterday at 8.30 a.m. from Singapore, with 3,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tyndareus" (Captain G. L. Stout), 7,171 tons, arrived yesterday at 10.30 a.m. from Manila with 4,800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Shansi" (Capt. Lewis), 1,228 tons, arrived yesterday at 6.30 p.m. from Wei-hai-wei with 300 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Anyo Maru," (Capt. Yamata) sailed for Valparaiso via Kobe at noon to-day with 3350 tons general cargo.

The s.s. "Kweilin," (Capt. McDowell) sailed for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Taishun," (Capt. Halkett) sailed for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 1500 tons of general cargo.

A Chinese who was this morning charged before Mr. Smith with the unlawful possession of one tael of prepared non-Government opium which was found tied round his leg on the Leung Yuen wharf yesterday, was fined \$120, and the drug ordered to be confiscated.

RIDICULOUS.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Smith with attempting to pawn a metal bracelet, alleging it to be silver, he said the bangle belonged to a friend.

Inspector Macdonald said the defendant went to a pawnshop in Third Street, West Point, yesterday, and producing one of the two bangles (produced) offered to pledge it for \$3, alleging it to be silver. The pawnbroker tested the bangle and finding that it was made of white metal, returned it to him. He was arrested outside the shop by a Chinese constable.

The pawnbroker gave evidence bearing out the Inspector's statement.

The constable was then called and said he was passing the pawnshop when he saw the defendant with one of the bangles in his hand. When questioned, the defendant said he bought the pair of bangles from a friend for 60 cents. The defendant further stated that he knew they were made of white metal and he took it to the pawnshop in order to deceive the pawnbroker and get \$3 from him.

The defendant said a friend offered to sell the bangles to him for 60 cents, and he took them to the pawnshop to have them tested. He did not intend to defraud the pawnbroker. It was not true that he tried to get \$3 for one of them. He simply handed the pawnbroker the bangle and asked him if it was worth \$3. The pawnbroker said it was not, and he was taking it away when he was arrested. Defendant submitted that as he had not paid for the bangles yet, it could not be said that they were his property.

A witness for the defence said the bangles belonged to his deceased wife. The defendant admired them and witness offered to sell them for 60 cents. Witness knew they were not made of silver or he would not have sold them so cheaply. The defendant did not pay for them, but took them away with him. Witness did not know what the defendant did with the bangles.

Inspector Macdonald said that if the defendant had taken the bangles to an ignorant person he might have succeeded in deceiving him, but the pawnbroker was an expert and saw the fraud at once. He asked that the bangles be ordered to be destroyed.

Fourteen days' hard labour and the bangles to be destroyed.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

The s.s. KATSUNRA MARU, Jap., 1,024 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Yamamoto, Carroll Bros. C18.

The s.s. JOHANG, Brit., 1,228 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, B. & S., C47.

The s.s. CHONGVA, Chi., 558 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fletcher, Hing Lee C20.

The s.s. SHANSI, Brit., 1,228 tons, from Weihaiwei, Capt. Lewis, B. & S., C19.

CLEARANCES.

March 13.

The s.s. HWAH KUN, (Chi.), cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. TAIZEMA, (Chi.), cleared to-day and will sail for Hoibow via Pak-hoi at 2.30 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.

The s.s. HSINTAH, (Chi.), Capt. J. Glen, Agents C.M.S.N. Co., left for Canton to-day.

The s.s. PALEMBANG, (Dutch) Capt. Bottema, Agents A. P. Co., left for Canton to-day.

The s.s. PIN SAMUD, (Siamese) Capt. Ratankul, Agents Fuk Tai Cheong left for Singapore via Haiphong to-day.

The s.s. NAM IWAN, (Port.), Capt. Costa, Agents Un Pak Seng left for Hoibow to-day.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The silver market has been fairly well supplied, so that, notwithstanding the weakness of the U.S. exchange, the price has slightly given way. U.S. Treasury officials, referring to the silver position in the United States, mentioned on Dec. 4 "the huge quantities of silver now held for speculative purposes." This is in marked contrast to the size of the stock in London, which is very small indeed. The Japanese Government is coining silver, nickel, and copper coins amounting to 120 million yen, and withdrawing the 10, 20 and 50 sen war emergency notes. The stock in Shanghai on Dec. 20 consisted of about 17,500,000 ounces in sycee, \$10,800,000, and 5,900 bars. No fresh news has come to hand. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s. 9d. the tael. Bars are now quoted 76½d. per oz.

Official statistics give the production of gold by the United States as 2,829,396 ozs., value \$54,888,800, and of silver a 55,285,196 ozs. value \$61,966,412. The gold output is \$10,000,000 less in value than in 1918 and \$25,000,000 less than in 1917.

The directors of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., report that the net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 last, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £3,079,460, which, with £675,098 brought forward, makes £3,754,558 for appropriation as follows:—For dividends for the year 1919 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum less income tax, £1,052,503; for salaries and bonus to members of the staff with His Majesty's Forces and bonus to other members of the staff, £474,203; for special "Peace" bonus to staff, £250,000; to reserve for depreciation of War Loans and future contingencies, £1,000,000; to bank premises redemption fund, £250,000; and to carry forward, £726,852. The dividend was at the same rate for 1918 with appropriations of £1,839,132, and carry forward £675,098.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., advise that the dividend No. 14 on the share warrants to bearer will be paid at the Transfer Offices of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, or in Brussels at the Banque d'Outremer, 48, Rue de Namur.

Bonds to the value of £77,480 nominal of the City of Tokyo Five per Cent. Loan of 1906 have been purchased for the purpose of cancellation, and are now cancelled.

A financial contemporary, pointing out some cheap foreign bonds, notes that several Chinese issues are cheap. The 5 per cent.'s (1896), quoted 85, based on the Maritime Customs, yield 6 per cent., apart from the annual drawings at par for redemption (in February), which will pay off the whole of the remainder in issue within 13 years. The 4½ per cent. (1898), quoted 73, are also attractive in view of the big drawing due this month. In this case annual drawings at par will be completed within 24 years. Japanese 4 per cent.'s (1910) at 62 are around the lowest touched, comparing with 80 early last year. These bonds are also redeemable by annual drawings at par, which will commence this year, in June.

A Reuter wire from Washington says it is understood that the Pacific Development Co., including several New York banks, has advanced \$5,000,000 to China, and that other loans will follow if the conditions warrant.

Royal Dutch.—Int. divd for 1919 rate 15 per cent.—*London Express*, Jan. 8.

WRONGFUL ACCUSATION.

A respectable looking Chinese, dressed in a long coat, an employee of the Yut Loy Restaurant of No. 81 Connaught Road, West, was this morning charged with rifling the safe of the Yuen Loy Import and Export Company, occupying premises above the restaurant, and stealing \$412 consisting of Hongkong notes and American gold coins. He pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Macdonald said this looked like a case of pure spite. The principal witness in the case, who said he saw the defendant take the money, now only alleged that he saw the defendant go upstairs whilst the premises were empty. The inspector said he had decided that there was no evidence, but as the manager of the firm persisted in pressing the charge, he brought the case to Court. Continuing, the inspector said the safe was rifled on the night of Feb. 22 and 23, and it was not until two days ago, that any charge was made against the accused.

A witness, also an employee of the Yut Loy Restaurant, said on the night of Feb. 22 and 23, he saw the defendant go to the upper floor twice. He did not see him rifle the safe, nor did he see him come down with anything. All the employees of the Yuen Loy firm were then on the first floor of the building. The Yuen Loy firm was situated on the top floor of the building, and the restaurant on the second floor. That was all he knew.

Without calling the accused to give evidence, his Worship discharged him.

BIG ARMS SEIZURE.

Prior to the departure of the "Empress of Russia," for America on Wednesday, the Chief Preventive Officer and some of his men went on board to search for contraband. They searched everywhere, but found nothing. Just as they were about to give up the search, they came on the boiler-maker's storeroom, adjoining the engine room, and decided to search this place before leaving the ship. A few minutes of vigorous search by the party, resulted in the discovery of 22 Colt revolvers and several thousands of rounds of ammunition. Enquiries were made on board the ship, but no one seemed to know anything about the presence of the arms on board.

All efforts to discover the smuggler having failed, the arms were taken ashore by the searchers and deposited with the Police, and up to now no one has claimed them.

It is surmised that the contraband was put on board in America on the last trip, to be smuggled into Hongkong, but owing to the sharp look out the local Police and Revenue Officers have kept on all incoming boats, it was impossible, while the ship was in dock, to get them off the ship without detection; and the arms remained the storeroom until discovered. The preventive service is to be congratulated for this seizure which is considered the biggest haul of arms yet made in the Colony since the introduction of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.

TRIAD HIRELINGS?

During the hearing of a Chinese assault case, in which the parties were strangers to each other, Inspector Macdonald said the defendant was undoubtedly paid to assault the complainant by some Triad society which had a grudge against him. This sort of thing was becoming very common, and the assailants were rarely caught. The inspector asked, in view of that fact, that a heavy penalty be imposed on the defendant.—Three months.

SHAMEEN RATEPAYERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Chairman said that this was a matter for the ratepayers to decide. They were asked to hand over \$800 a year to the sailors who had come here to protect them, and it was for the ratepayers to say whether or not they were prepared to surrender that amount of revenue. Personally he thought it was only just to these men who had come here, not of their own design but more or less at the residents' request, and who were here to protect them in time of trouble, that the ratepayers should in some form express their gratitude to them for what might be called their self-sacrifice. He did not think that the charge of \$800 was very much to ask from the community, and as it had been pointed out that the market in its present situation was interfering with his honourable Portuguese colleague's comfort, perhaps they might see their way to have it removed, provided the meeting gave their consent, to the sailors installing themselves in the Municipal bungalow. He might mention that there was a movement in Shanghai for providing accommodation of this kind at all the stations on the Yangtze where there were river gunboats. The Harkow community had taxed itself to a certain extent for the purpose of supplying accommodation for the sailors on shore because it was obviously impossible for men to sleep in the hot weather for months on end in the gunboats. The Navy League in Shanghai had also taken up the question of supplying accommodation for men of the river gunboats at Ichang, Chungking, and Changsha. The communities of those ports were very much smaller than that of Shameen, and they had recognized something would have to be done and they were contributing funds to supply places where the men could sleep on shore in the hot weather under mosquito curtains and under more comfortable conditions than on the ships. If those communities could do this, he thought that the Shameen community should be prepared to do the same. They all knew what the summer heat was like in Canton and on the West River. The men must have some place of recreation on shore and where they could sleep when unwell. It was, of course, not intended to establish a "doss-house."

Mr. Sutton believed that the original cost of the bungalow was only \$4,000, so the fact that the Council would be giving away \$800 a year in his opinion did not enter into the question. He would like to add as an amendment to Mr. Farmer's resolution the words "or \$100 or less."

It was proposed by Mr. Farmer and seconded by Mr. Reid, who both agreed to the amendment as suggested by Mr. Sutton, that the Municipal bungalow be offered to the Naval authorities for the purpose of a Naval Club at a monthly rental of \$100 or less.

Mr. J. Smith asked if the outgoing lessees had the option of renewing the lease. The answer was in the negative.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Mr. Staples Smith.

The Registrar of the University asks the *China Mail* to mention that the Inter-hostel Tennis Tournament of the University announced for tomorrow will be postponed, owing to the inclement weather, until a later date.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on 9th March 3 p.m. left there 11th March due at Manila on 13th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokyo Maru* (New York) Line left Shanghai for this port on the 10th March and is expected here on the 13th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Wakasa Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 13th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tajima Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port on the 9th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Heime Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The P. & O.-B.I. & A.L. s.s. *Taiata* left Moji for this port on the 11th instant at a.m. and is due here on the 18th instant at about Noon.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. *Archer* sailed from Fagion March 11th and may be expected here on or about Monday March 15.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. *West Wingo* left Oboon on the 10th inst. and may be expected here on or about March 16th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Calcutta Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagano Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 27th Feb. and is expected here on the 16th March.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benbow* from Hull, Middlesbrough and d'Almeida left Singapore for this port on 10th March and may be expected to arrive here on 16th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Calcutta Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Moji for this port on 10th March and is expected here on the 16th March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shidzuka Maru* (Yokohama Line) left Moji for this port on 10th March and is expected here on the 17th March.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, March 13.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per PELREUS.
Straits—Per WAKASA MARU.
Shanghai—Per TOTTORI MARU.
Shanghai—Per AMAZONE.

SUNDAY, March 14.
Straits—Per HEIMEI MARU.
Japan—Per TAJIMA MARU.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG.

MONDAY, March 15.
U.S.A.—Per Manila—Per EM. PRESS OF ASIA.
Bombay—Per NAGANO MARU.
Shanghai and Japan—Per CALOUTTA MARU.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.
Shanghai and Japan—Per SHIDZUKA MARU.

MONDAY, March 22.
Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, March 13.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per AMAZONE.
Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, and Egypt—Per ANTILOCHUS, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China—Per KWILLEN, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per HWAR KUN, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per JASON, 5 p.m.

Holland and Fakhri—Per TAI SUE MA, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 14.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per JOSEPH MARU, 9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per CHOW TUNG, 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per TATON, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China—Per CHOY SANG, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, March 15.
Shanghai and North China—Per BWAH KUI, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMARUSA MARU, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 16.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHENG TU, 8 a.m.

Saigon—Per THELMA, 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per KUEI CHOW, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAIHONG, Noon.

Amoy, "Shanghai and North China—Per TCHANG, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per FUSIMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per TAKADA, 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Dairen—Per HANDELOW, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 18.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENAVON, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TEENKAI, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per PER SINKIANG, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per SHIDZUKA MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAI CHING, Noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING CHOW, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, March 22.
Chefoo and Dairen—Per HSIN PING, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 23.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA MARU, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, March 28.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per TANGO MARU, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

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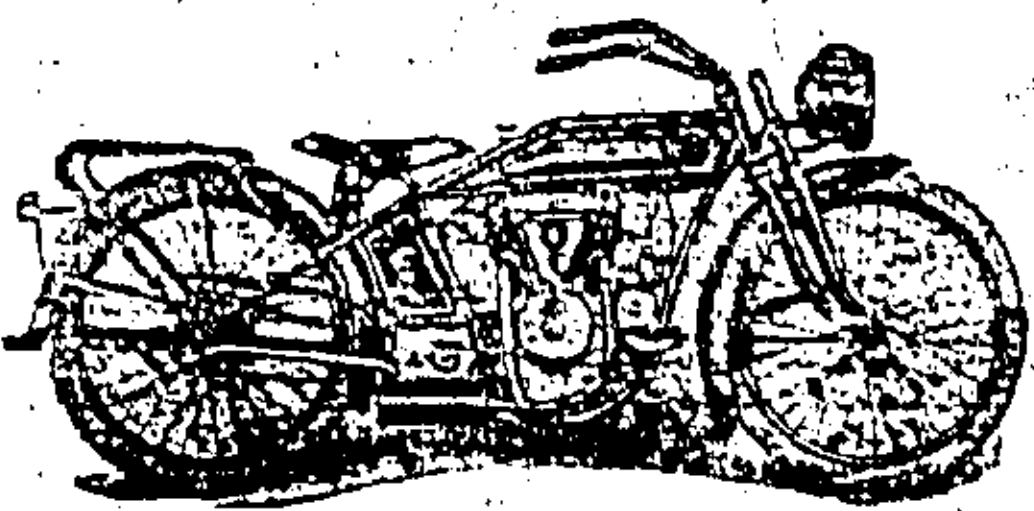
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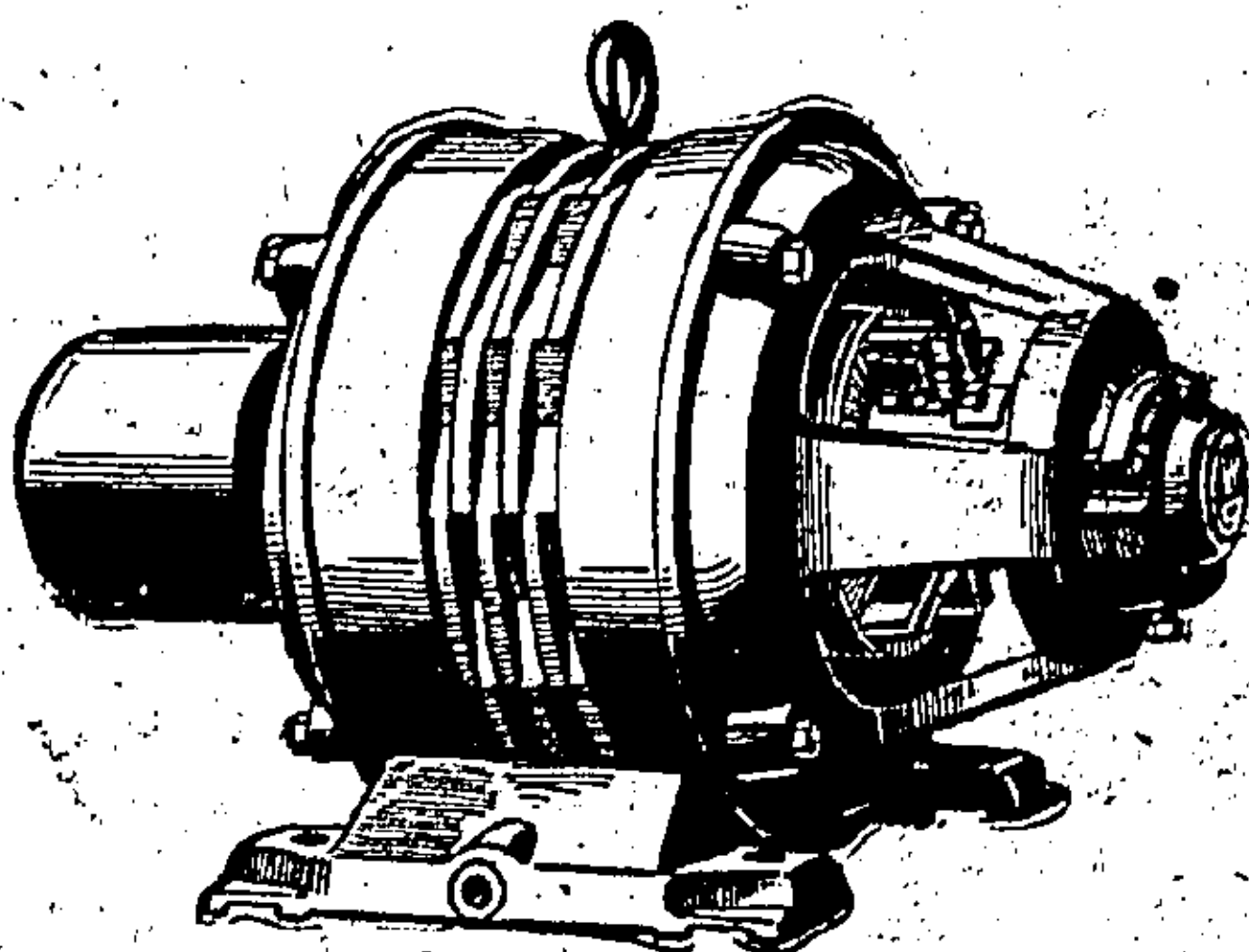
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POLICEMAN'S ADVENTURE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith in the big court this morning, a Chinese was charged with (1) assaulting an Indian constable while in the execution of his duty, and (2) tearing the said constable's tunic, causing damage to the extent of \$3.

With regard to the first charge, the defendant said the constable struck him first, and he fought him. Replying to the other charge, he said he did not mean to tear the tunic, which was damaged in the course of the struggle.

Sgt. Cockle of the Wanchai Police said the Indian was on duty in Broadwood Road at 3.45 p.m. on the 8th inst., when he saw the defendant loitering about in the road, looking up at the houses in a suspicious manner. The constable walked up to him and asked him what he was doing there. Without answering, the defendant grabbed the constable's coat and proceeded to assault him. The constable struggled with the defendant, who tried to get at the constable's revolver. Seeing the danger of this move, the constable drew his truncheon and struck the defendant on the head.

The defendant said he was drunk at the time and was not responsible for his act. He was employed as a rice carrier.

Sgt. Cockle said that was true, but it was curious that the defendant who was employed in town, should be in Broadwood Road in an intoxicated condition.

Three months' hard labour.

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With
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PENELOPE

FRIDAY, MARCH 19th
THE MARRIAGE OF
KITTY

By Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

SPECIAL MATINEE:
SATURDAY, MARCH 20th
at 5.15 p.m.

PENELOPE

and at 9.15 p.m.

THE MARRIAGE OF
KITTY.

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
MARCH 22nd & 23rd
The Delightful Romantic Comedy
THE DUKE OF
KILLICRANKIE

By Captain Robert Marshall.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
MARCH 24th & 25th
COUSIN KATE

By Hubert Henry Davis.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26th
OUTCAST

An Indictment, By Hubert Henry Davis.

SPECIAL MATINEE:
SATURDAY, MARCH 27th
at 5.15 p.m.

OUTCAST

and at 9.15 p.m.

MRS. DOT

By W. Somerset Maugham.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th
MRS. DOT.

and at 9.15 p.m.

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